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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,312—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
*M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st May.
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4456	L. Wilmot	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	....	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	....	10th "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only it and packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further parnculars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BICQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,409	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 26th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 25th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 27th May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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S. S. "WISSMANN," Captain ZEMBIN, 618 Tons, will SAIL in about a FORTNIGHT for MOMBASSA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR and DARE-SALAM.

She has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

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Bombay, 19th May, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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	Cash. Qts. per dozen. Rs.	Cash. Pts. per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. per dozen. Rs.	Credit. Pts. per dozen. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12
			Pints.	
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine			30 8	34 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proporrtion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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IT is the SIMPLE TRUTH that a SMALL DOSE of

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TAKEN AFTER EACH MEAL,
will, in a short period, effect a really
REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT
IN THE GENERAL HEALTH,
BY IMPROVING THE APPETITE
INVIGORATING THE BODY,
AND GIVING TONE AND
ZEST TO THE SYSTEM.
IT WILL RAISE YOUR SPIRITS,
MAKE YOUR DAYS MORE CHEERFUL,
AND YOUR NIGHTS MORE RESTFUL

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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A CUSTOMER, writing from ENGLAND for a supply of KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE, states that he has since returning home tried nearly all the Hair Preparations advertised, but has found NOTHING TO EQUAL IT for eradicating and preventing Scurf, which it is well-known is often the first cause of the decay and falling off of the hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
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which, regularly used, ARRESTS or PREVENTS the DECAY of the HAIR, restores its COLOUR, and gives STRENGTH and VIGOUR SIMPLY by PROVIDING in a NATURAL FORM the NOURISHMENT NEEDFUL for its

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Highly refreshing in use. Exquisitely Perfumed and Entirely Free from Petroleum or Chemical Ingredients. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
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The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	"
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	"
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	"

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO'.S TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE.

INVALUABLE TO HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.
PER BOTTLE Re. 1 4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1898.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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MAGNIFICENT PICTURE IN COLOURS, FRAMED, Rs. 45.

CHARGE OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS AT DARGAI.

"Men of the Gordon Highlanders!' Colonel Mathias called out, 'the General says that position must be taken at all costs.' 'The Gordon Highlanders will take it.'—October 20th, 1897.

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FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.

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From the Original Painting presented to Her Majesty the Queen by the Association of Royal Warrant Holders in Commemoration of Her Diamond Jubilee, 1897.

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PHOTOGRAVURES FROM THE PAINTINGS BY G. D. GILES.

Framed Best English Oak and Gold.

No. 1, Preparing to Ride, | No. 3, The First Spear.
No. 2, The Mighty Boar. | No. 4. The Kill.

The issue is a strictly limited one. Size of Reproductions 13 1-2 by 10 3-4 inches. Size of each Picture, tastefully Framed in Oak and Gold, 35 by 29 inches. Price the set of 4 complete, Rs. 120.

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No. 1. The Draw. | No. 3, Full Cry.
No. 2, Hark Away. | No. 4, The Finish.

The issue is a limited one. Size of Reproductions 23 by 17 inches. Size of each Picture, tastefully Framed in Oak and Gold, 34 by 26 inches. Price the Set of 4 complete, Rs. 120.

G. I. P. RY. PAREL.

ALFRESCO DANCE.

A DANCE will take place on the Grounds of the above, May 23 d. inst.

TICKETS Re. 1.

A. SAWYERS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, MAY 24th, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY the PASS OFFICE will be CLOSED.

R. LOCK, Captain,
In Charge.

Bombay, 23 d May, 1898.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. PLACE M.R.C.V.S., has joined our STAFF from THIS DATE as one of the Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

Bombay, May 21st, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 85 per Share has been declared and made payable to the shareholders of the above Company on production of Share Certificates only on and after MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at its Registered Office Nos. 178-180, Samuel Street, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1898.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1897, at the rate of Rupees (60) sixty per share and Rupees (30) thirty per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 11th instant.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH LALBHOY PURBHUDAS (by caste a Dasa Modh Vania) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

NAGINDAS BHUGWANDAS and BHAIDAS BHUGWANDAS, the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of May, 1898.

Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	15
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SILK COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Durgah Lane, near the Two Tanks, by order of Pirajara Abdool Rahman Hajee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Isaac Wright and Co,

350 maunds silk cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, and on account, and at the risk of Marwaree Baboolal Mothabhur.

50 bales each 400lbs. grey yarn No. 21S, red tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

70 bottles Sir Gibbon's Essence Raspberry.
12 swing chairs with Canopy.
6 bales damaged straw boards.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, sideboard, almyra, wardrobe, cottage pianoforte, &c.

By order of the Government and on account and at the risk of Mahalal Pragjee and Tribhowandas Moolchund—

65 packages grey shuttle of various widths and lengths.
13 cases white dhoties and scarves of various widths and lengths.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of M. B. F. Mody.

M—577-82—6 cases Markeston's gold label eau-de-cologne.
583-87—5 cases Markeston's signature label eau-de-cologne.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. R. Meinke, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, boxes, mathematical instruments, watch repairing tools, ivory teeth, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-sulgram.
1 light dog-cart.
A few second-hand bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat," Mazagon, next to Western Dairy Co., and opposite the Mazagon Castle, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 13 stops large size organ by Daniel Beaty, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of Rev. T. M. HUDSON.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Soortee, Bookselle", consisting of a large number of school-books, standard works, dictionaries, novels, picture books, copy books, exercise books, Persian and Guzerati books, writing table, chairs, glass door cupboards, copying press, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following valuable jewellery, the property of Mrs. D. R. HADY, proceeding to England.

1 brilliant and ruby ear stud, 1 pair diamonds, 1 pearl ear studs, 1 ruby hoop ring studded with diamonds, 1 diamond and emerald hoop ring, 1 set of English-made diamond pearl and turquoise necklace, earrings and locket, 1 English-made diamond necklace, with 85 brilliants, 1 English pattern diamond and ruby necklace, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond star brooch with emerald pendant, 1 single string pearl necklace, 1 very superior brilliant earring, 1 pearl necklace of 5 strings with gold locket encircled with brilliants, 6 pearl bangles with one row, 1 pearl necklet, 1 pair diamond ear studs, 1 pair ruby and brilliant ear studs, also loose pearls, rubies and emeralds.

The whole is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, glassware and crockery, best platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, mahogany semi-grand piano, double-seated brougham, large English clock, real Chubb's iron safe, 27 by 22 by 21 inches, on stand, Italian marble pillars, revolving top office table, Persian carpets, ice box, lamps, lady's bicycle with Carter gear case and Dunlop's detachable tyres, gent's Royal Progress high grade bicycle, etc., the property of F. RHODES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godown of Premjee Heerjee, by order of Marwaree Gooljee Singanee and on account and risk of Narounjee Vaghjee—

5 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road Fort, handsome black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of W. DOOLAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. and are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pail Hill, Bandora, black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, one D.B C-F B-L 16 bore gun by "Hollis," and D-B express 450 bore rifle in case complete by "Reilly," one strong victoria in good order, one bay Arab horse, very showy, goes in harness, one strong do.-cart in good order, set of brass mounted single harness, gentlemen's saddles and bridles, and a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of B. NICHOLSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a stock of old building materials, such as a large quantity of country and Mangalore tiles, rafters, planks, ventilator windows, louvres, scantlings, battens, asphalte, paving stones, etc.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba Office, near St. John's Church.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of cast steel files, crutes and casks, kerosine empty cases and tins, packing cases, zinc linings, rubber and leather cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, iron drums, manila ropes, oil tanks, twisting, chimnies, glasses for gas lamps, rubber bands, buttons, glass ventilators for coal lamps, shell and screw augurs, chisels, gimblets, screws, gongs, hammers, antimony, glasses, argand lamps and fittings, and other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K bags 33×28, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE FACTORY KNOWN AS ARDESIR ICE FACTORY, AT BABULA TANK ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, by order of the owner, either in one lot or separate lots, the whole of the machinery belonging to the factory known as Ardesir Ice Factory, consisting of engines, boilers, donkey pumps, cranes, tanks, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, being a gazetted PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the outward Goods Office of this Railway at Grant Road Bridge will be closed for goods intended for despatch from Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULE TO BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC is informed that a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will also be run for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25 railway time, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th May, 1898.

This Train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates by this train.

Reserved accommodation will be given on this train only and not on the 6 A.M. train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 20th May, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1897.

3rd.—To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation.

4th.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both of appearance and taste, forming a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road,

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—B. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 6 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI	
AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOLLO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-Yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Head Office and Commercial places in HONGKONG, SHANGHAI and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

17, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....$1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL $562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY CALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 Bon.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	309
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11*56
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowaugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Borosch City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
East India	500	1,850	1,850	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Re 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahim adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Motisali Co.,	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Muncipal	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	357½
Munnan M	100	250	a.	15	255
New Bezar	500	500	00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 18½	167½
Prince of Wales, sympathy (Bellary)	120	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Surat Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Union	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		10 dvd Rs50	1,090
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	675
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,615
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	770
Coimbatore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Conaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Cooria Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Danlis Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Dhun Mills	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	440
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	550
Hindusan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	980
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	965
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	50	990
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,050
Jacob Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	20	535
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jeeraj Balioo	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	207 1-2
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Khandesh	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khangaum	750	1,500	000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maekunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	570
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,002 1-2
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	140
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	2070
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	80unom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bedham File	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd N	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	62
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	...	21
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	365
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477 40
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,10 2
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	15
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	201-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Peiin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-6
Do. 17½	,,	70-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 24m. Sun-sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 0-23m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-9m., 9-7a.
Alfresco Dance, G. I. P. Railway Parsi Gymkhana.
Annual entertainment, Dadur Victoria Social Club, in honour of Queen's Birthday, "Bee Hive," 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, The Straits, China, and Japan, per extra s s Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to day.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a practise game this evening, commencing at 5-30, sharp. Members are requested to turn up punctually.

THEFT AT THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.—Nuroo Yelappa, a patient in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 19.

FIRE.—On Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the room of a house occupied by Pandoorang Shamrao Laud, at Kakadwady, Girgaum, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 150. The fire was extinguished by the townsmen, and the fire brigade were not informed. The cause of the outbreak is not known.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Bandmaster Herr C. Fredills, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille	La Mascotte ... Metra.
Divertissement	Doux Yeux ... Nevaux.
Valse	The Sunshine of Paradise Alley ... Jaxone.
Barn Dance	Pop Corn ... Lath.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle ... Pianquette.
Gavotte	Heimathe Liebe ... Rasch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On Wednesday evening, there was heavy rain at Jetalsar, 2 inches and 13 cents, having been measured within two hours. It was preceded by a heavy storm, accompanied with appaling thunder and lightning.—Nowadays a steamer comes daily here, the traffic being heavy, instead of twice a week. A daughter of the late Maharaja Takhtasinhji died on Tuesday last, when business was suspended all over the place and all the shops and offices were closed as a mark of respect.—The thermometer marks 99 degrees here just now.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Suckoo, aged seven years, daughter of a labourer, residing at Piquet Road. About half-past 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th instant, deceased was standing on a bench, alongside the balustrade of the staircase on the first floor of the chawl, and looking down, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell over the balustrade, sustaining injury to her head. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that the vault of her skull had been fractured as also the right wrist. She was detained under treatment, but her condition showed no symptoms of improvement, and she died on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The following is a translation from Gujerati of the reply to the letter of condolence sent by members of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library to the relations of the late President, the Hon. Mr. Abdullabhoy Meher Ali Dharamsi, in pursuance of the resolution passed at their annual general meeting held on the 11th March last :—"We beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 25th March last along with the resolution passed by members of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library at their adjourned general meeting, held on the 11th March last, condoling us for the untimely death of the late President, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meher Ali Dharamsi. Being absent from Bombay, we have not been able to send an earlier answer, for which you will excuse us. We also feel satisfied that the members of the above institution have appreciated the past services rendered by the late honourable gentleman, and beg you to thank the members of the above library for passing the above mentioned resolution and forwarding the same to us."

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Mustan Tank, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Fatmabee, a Mahomedan widow, aged eighty years, residing with her son, Shaik Hoosain Shaik Abdul, at Oondria Street. For the last five years Fatmabee had been suffering from asthma and cough, which deprived her entirely of sleep and rest. She was tired of life, which had been rendered miserable by the maladies, combined with the general debility brought on by old age. The malady had recently increased and she often wished to die. On Thursday evening her son went out to attend the wedding of a friend, leaving deceased alone in the house. When he returned home, about 1 o'clock on the following morning, he found Fatmabee was not in the house. He, however, made no enquiries for her, and went to sleep, thinking she might have gone to the water closet. He awoke at 1 o'clock in the morning, and finding deceased was not on her bed, went in search of her. Seeing a crowd of people near the Mustan Tank, he went there and saw the body of the deceased lying on the steps of the tank. There were no marks of violence on the body. The body was first found floating on the surface of the water by a municipal labourer employed in clearing the tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

WHO STOLE THE BICYCLE?—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins charged Cosman Noormahomed with being in possession of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 260, belonging to Mr. Frederick Seymour Dove, and failing to give a satisfactory account of the same. The complainant stated that on the afternoon of Thursday last he had placed his bicycle in a passage adjoining the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., in Hummum Street, but in the evening he found it missing. He reported the matter to the police. Constable Harris deposed that on the evening of Friday last he went to Mr. Langley and Co.'s shop to make inquiries about the missing bicycle, when he saw the accused placing a machine against the wall of the shop and speaking to the proprietor. He asked the accused whose machine it was, and he replied it was his. Mr. Harris thereupon looked at the number of the machine, and found it correspond with that of the missing bicycle. Being further questioned he was found unable to give an account as to how he came in possession of the bicycle. Noormahomed Joosub said on Thursday last he gave instructions in cycling to the accused at Grant Road between 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. They then went into an Irani's shop, when a Hindu came there with the machine before the court. After drinking a bottle of lemonade he left the shop and was soon followed by the accused. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the accused again came to the same place to receive instructions from witness. He showed the machine to the witness, and said that he had purchased it from its owner and had given him Rs. 5 as earnest money. The accused in his defence stated that the Hindu had agreed to sell him the bicycle for Rs. 50 and had received Rs. 5 as earnest money, but he had not turned up since. The magistrate considered the case a weak one and discharged the accused. The bicycle was given over to Mr. Dove.

It is to to be hoped, says a Rangoon paper, now that the heavy sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment inflicted by the District Magistrate on a Burman for abduction of a Burmese woman in the public streets has been upheld on appeal, that these forcible attempts by Burmese youths will have received a wholesome check. So many cases of the kind have broken down at the Sessions that some Burmese sparks apparently believe that violent measures against women, if they assert any previous amatory passages may be a adopted with impunity. This recent sentence and the sensible system of numbering hack gharries at the back by which they can be easily identified, should undeceive them and their accomplices, the gharrywallahs.

As important and very just principle, says the Lahore paper, has been enunciated by the Burma Government by way of a final reply to the persistent entreaties of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce that quarantine should be imposed against arrivals from Calcutta. Both the Home Government and the Government of India Sir Frederick Fryer says in effect are satisfied that quarantine is not effective against the spread of epidemic disease and land quarantine is simply impossible. When, therefore, as in the present case, the susceptibilities of other nations are not involved the Government of India are entirely averse from imposing quarantine at one port in British India against another and so injuring and perhaps dislocating trade.

THE late Mr. Gladstone's system of marking a book that he read was said to be rather elaborate. The upright cross, the line down the side, they were all different degrees of N. B.; and when he wished to qualify the text, the Italian word "ma" (but) was written in the margin. A St. Andrews cross (x) or a wavering line expressed disapproval or disagreement; at the end of the book a list of pages was always to be found with headings of what had most struck him in the order and variation of his reading. At one time the three books he had on hand were Dr. Langen's Roman History (in German) for morning reading, Virgil for the afternoon, and in the evening a novel.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.

APPLICATIONS FOR BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin placed Clive Durant, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, Sorabji Rustomji Batliwala, and A. Williams before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charges of putting Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit in fear in order to extort money from him. Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while Messrs. Mehta and Batliwala were represented by Messrs. Brown, Merwanji Alpaiwala, and Captain, solicitors. The other accused appeared in person.

At the outset Durant said that when he was arrested on the previous day he was in the act of preparing a report to submit to his Worship.

The magistrate asked to what that report referred.

Durant: It refers to my application to be released on bail.

The magistrate: I shall tell you at once that I won't grant you bail.

Durant submitted that if under the terms of section 497 he could weaken the case, he would be entitled to be released on bail. He was sure that if the report, he alluded to, had been before the court when the warrant against him was applied for, his Worship would only have issued a notice against him. The real facts would show that his case proved the saying "diamond cuts diamond." The other side had been endeavouring to entrap him and the other accused, and they (the accused) perfectly knowing that such was the case, laid a counter-trap, and he (Durant) was very glad that the other side was deep in it.

Durant then proceeded to read the report, but on the magistrate refusing him permission to do so, Durant put it in as an application and began to read it. In the course of its perusal Durant made remarks casting reflections on the trying magistrate, Mr. Owen, the prosecuting solicitor, the complainant, Mr. Jijibhoy, the Petit family, and some other gentlemen.

Durant next began to read certain correspondence that had passed between the solicitors of Cooverji Mehta and the Oriental S. and W. Company.

The magistrate asked Durant to confine himself to the application for bail and not to allude to other matters.

Durant said that by preventing him from referring to the matter his Worship took away his liberty of speech.

The magistrate said that he would not allow him to take away the character of other people as he did. He (the accused) had been guilty at that time of the most insolent behaviour not only towards himself (the magistrate), but also towards other people. His Worship again warned the accused not to waste time, but to confine himself to the application before the court, otherwise he would decline to here him further.

Durant: Liberty of speech is considered the most sacred thing in jurisprudence, and your honour is supposed to be the guardian.

The magistrate: If you will make your application, in a proper manner I will hear you.

Durant having persisted in reading the correspondence and as he had already taken up almost an hour in addressing the court, the magistrate stopped him proceeding any further, and refused his application.

Mr. Brown then applied on behalf of Cooverji Mehta to release him on bail, and in doing so contended that taking the information as it stood, it was impossible to say that of the mind of the court any presumption that his client had had anything to do with what, according to the information, Clive Durant did. The letter written by his client to Durant and produced in the court, did not suggest any corrupt motive on the part of his client. His client was a shareholder of the company and was a highly respectable gentleman. Mr. Brown next made a similar application on behalf of Sorabji Batliwala, and while doing so he said that the only justification for the statements made against him in the information was that his office was in the same building in which Durant had his office. Both his clients were prepared to offer any bail the court might require.

Williams in making his application for bail said that there was no foundation whatever for the charges made against him.

The magistrate, in disposing of the applications, said that he was unable to admit Clive Durant and A. Williams to bail, as there were distinct allegations of extortion against them. As regarded the other two accused, the magistrate remarked that the case against them was not so strong, and he therefore admitted them to bail in their own recognisance of Rs. 2,500 and one surety each in the same amount.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS FOR PARSEES.

KHAN BAHADUR DHUNJEESHAH DADABHOY, retired Police Superintendent of Thana, has been for some years past devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, and has just put forward a scheme for giving employment to Parsee youths and grown up men, by placing on favourable conditions at their disposal plots of cultivable land attached to his villages of Bhensley, Khojbal, Vyal, Sadthala, Syakha, Kothia, Nadeda, and Atali, situated in the Broach district. The Parsees have been complaining of want of employment or of something to do in the shape of trade. Now, here is a splendid opportunity for those who seek to follow an independent profession, and there is no branch of industry as that of agriculture which presents so many obvious advantages. It is well known that Parsees in days gone by were agriculturist, and prospered with the fruit of their labour in growing food-grains, cotton, and other articles of commerce. But latterly when they settled in Bombay, the city life made them luxurious, fostered habits of indolence, and they neglected trade and their regular professions. It is the desire of thoughtful Parsees that something must be done to regenerate a spirit of leading a more independent life than earning petty salaries in Government and commercial employment after receiving a smattering of English education. It is alleged that for want of funds or capital, Parsees cannot follow the art of agriculture unless some help is afforded to them. Mr. Dhunjeeshah has generously come forward to let young Parsees plots of his extensive lands for growing corn, such as Jowari, Bajri, pulse, maize, wheat, gram, seeds, cotton, and such other articles as may be found most suitable for cultivation. In a vernacular newspaper he proposes that, as he has pasture lands along with cultivable plots, a Parsee can with a pair of bullocks cultivate from thirty to fifty beegas of land, from which he can earn not only his living, but maintain his family as well. The only capital he will require is about Rs. 100 to enable him to purchase a pair of bullocks, and Rs. 150 for his maintenance for the first year. At present Mr. Dunjeeshah has let his lands to Hindus at rates ranging from Rs. 4 to 6 per beega, and he does not know why Parsees cannot earn an honest livelihood upon these terms. In the case of Parsee beginners he is willing to make certain concessions, such as letting off 25 per cent. of the land assessment, provide a year's fodder for the bullocks, and in some deserving instances he would not levy land assessment at all for the first year. Furthermore, he will lease his lands on long terms of five, ten, or twenty-five years as may be agreed upon, besides letting the landholder's cattle graze free of charge upon his pastures. He will provide house accommodation to his tenants, much better than those found in Bombay or elsewhere, as such buildings will be open on all sides to free ventilation, and there is always a copious supply of wholesome water both for domestic and farm purposes. As the next season is close at hand, Mr. Dhunjeeshah has generously offered to the intending tenants to help them with every necessary implement of husbandry, and to forego the first year's assessment, and even to purchase bullocks for them, charging interest only as six per cent. per annum. This seems to a scheme favourable to those who are in want of employment and who are willing to earn their livelihood by honest labour.

THE WALTERS CASE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence appears in the "Indian Daily News" :—

William Graham, Esq., Editor, *Indian Daily News*, 19, British India Street.

14th May, 1898.

I am instructed by the Government of Bengal, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, to address you with reference to the paragraph in the *Indian Daily News* of the 11th instant, of which I enclose a copy, regarding the alleged death of a man named Walters, who is emphatically stated to have "unquestionably died from the effects of inoculation."

I am to call upon you to furnish me on or before Tuesday, the 17th instant, with the name and address of your correspondent, and with any explantion you may have to offer of the circumstances under which such a paragraph came to be published.

The paragraph which appears in the *Indian Daily News* of the 14th instant is, in the opinion of the advisers of Government, insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The case is a grave one, which cannot be overlooked and this opportunity is afforded to you of giving the above information and such explanations as you may have to offer before the Lieutenant-Governor decides finally upon the course which he ought to adopt.—I have, &c.,

W. K. EDDIS.

To W. K. Eddis, Esq., 17th May, 1898.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of 14th instant, I am authorised to give the name of the physician referred to, which is Dr. Wallace. In the paragraph of the 14th, I meant to express my entire disbelief in the statement complained of in your letter, and I regret that I accepted Dr. Wallace's statement, which I did, believing it at the time to be true. I am quite convinced that the statement was without foundation in fact, and as I said before I much regret it was circulated.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Editor, "Indian Daily News."

No. 462.

William Graham, Esq., Editor, "Indian Daily News," 19, British India Street, Calcutta.

Dated Fort William, the 18th May, 1898.

Sir,

RE WALTERS.

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday, giving the name of Dr. Wallace as your correspondent in this matter, and expressing your entire disbelief in the statement complained of in my letter of the 14th instant and your regret at its circulation by you in the "Indian Daily News."

Under these circumstances, and on the understanding that you will publish this correspondence in the "Indian Daily News" to-morrow morning, I am instructed to state that the Government of Bengal do not propose to take any further action against you in this case.—I have, &c.,

W. K. EDDIS,
Solicitor to the Government of India.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·745	N	3	91·6	65·6	44	..	5·62	+1·16
Simla	29·721	SSE	3	69·5	39·3	43	..	3·03	+0·41
Delhi	29·710	NNE	5	96·7	72·4	42	..	3·54	+0·47
Agra	29·710	SW	7	99·0	76·9	54	..	3·13	+1·31
Cawnpore	29·695	NNW	5	102·9	76·8	35	..	1·57	...
Allahabad	29·680	NNW	5	105·6	74·8	35	..	2·29	+0·13
Jhansi	29·719	SSE	3	102·1	81·2	30	..	2·37	+0·58
Jacobabad	29·647	ENE	6	109·3	79·6	32	..	0·98	—0·68
Karachi	29·757	W	15	92·4	79·5	79	..	0·43	—1·41
Jeypore	29·725	NE	4	99·5	73·2	49	0·02	1·57	...
Ajmere	29·726	SW	4	97·4	74·2	49	0·05	0·53	—1·24
Deesa	29·743	WNW	7	105·4	79·0	51	..	1·03	+0·39
Ahmedabad	29·750	NNW	2	106·3	82·1	54	..	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·757	WNW	14	103·3	76·9	63	..	0·13	—0·50
Rajkot	29·768	NNW	12	102·1	77·9	71	..	0·48	—0·20
Ghadeshi	29·754	NW	13	104·1	80·3	57	..	0·73	...
Veraval	29·773	WNW	12	85·6	77·3	84	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·750	NNW	5	101·7	72·6	41	..	0·72	—0·56
Indore	29·724	NE	2	102·6	74·1	40	..	0·58	—0·68
Sangor	29·715	E	2	100·5	79·6	32	..	0·42	—0·33
Jubulpore	29·639	Calm	4	104·5	76·1	30	..	3·59	+0·53
Hoshangabad	29·722	NE	3	104·6	80·2	25	..	0·50	—1·79
Khandwa	29·732	WNW	6	106·7	78·1	17	..	0·09	—1·45
Raipur	29·693	NE	13	100·4	72·1	40	..	1·72	—1·46
Nagpur	29·693	NE	7	102·2	82·0	20	..	4·30	+0·84
Amraoti	29·705	ENE	15	103·4	81·5	41	..	0·77	—1·94
Akola	29·710	NW	4	103·2	74·7	30	..	0·43	—2·56
Surat	29·769	W	5	101·7	80·1	53	..	0·98	+1·29
Malegaon	29·723	NNW	10	102·3	77·8	50	..	0·10	—1·50
Bombay	29·789	NNE	13	91·4	81·6	74	..	9·33	—0·60
Poona	29·748	NW	13	103·0	72·9	40	..	1·26	—1·46
Ahmednagar	29·742	NNW	2	100·3	75·4	34	..	0·05	...
Aurangabad	29·747	NE	2	104·5	79·7	24	..	0 17	...
Sholapur	29·709	NNW	10	105·2	81·9	30	..	0·60	—2·68
Ratnagiri	29·777	NNW	9	91·9	80·3	72	..	5·73	+2·07
Belgaum	29·756	WNW	9	97·7	75·1	61	..	0·89	+0·14
Goa	29·795	NNW	15	89·0	82·4	71	..	0·89	...
Karwar	29·774	NW	8	91·3	82·4	76	..	0·22	—2·97
Mangalore	29·793	ESE	4	90·8	79·4	77	..	2·80	—4·70
Calicut	29·769	WNW	8	89·7	76·3	81	0·23	10·31	—12·65
Cochin	29·776	N	M.	92·5	78·6	73	0·02	2·11	—6·36
Bangalore	29·764	WSW	9	94·3	70·3	72	..	2·21	—2·02
Secunderabad	29·659	S	4	105·2	84·3	39	..		
Masulipatam	29·720	SSE	9	98·6	81·6	58	..	2·17	—7·39
Bellary	29·723	NW	8	102·2	79·3	36	0·11	3·38	—0·95
Cuddapah	29·716	SW	L	105·4	86·5	49	..	8·29	+1·03
Madras	29·729	S	3	100·0	82·0	59	..	9·67	—12·61
Coimbatore	29·763	SW	1	93·4	73·1	83	0·45	5·38	—4·07
Trichinopoly	29·739	WSW	7	101·1	71·9	77	1·16	9·12	—3·86
Negapatam	29·738	W	10	102·5	76·4	57	..	11·54	—20·98
Colombo	29·788	SW	7	89·0	79·0	89	0·01	54·47	+23·21
Aden	29·754	S	7	94·8	84·3	77	..	0·40	—2·85

In columns "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made yesterday in London, amounting to 1 1-2 lakh on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 9-16d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent., to 111. Indian Sterling Loan and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at 113 and £62, respectively. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 102 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·33 1-2 fcs. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at the same rate. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 26 3-8d. per oz., but remained in New York at 57 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 3-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £30,000 in Gold to Calcutta. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The price of Consols further advanced 1-4 per cent. to-day, to 111 1-4. Paris Exchange on London was again lower to the extent of 2 centimes, at 25·31 1-2fcs; but French Rentes continued at 102 3-4. In Indian Sterling Loan and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities there was no change. Discount on Short London Bills and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bill was 1-8 per cent. lower, being quoted at 3 1-8 per cent for both. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 9-16d. Bar Silver recovered 1-8d., at 26 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York both the price of the metal and demand Exchange on London were unchanged at 57 1-2 cents per oz. and 4·86 3-8 dollars, respectively. Some £100,000 was paid in Gold into to the Bank of England to-day.

The Goat Skin Sales closed in London to-day with a good demand. Bombay Medium qualities were 1-2d. lower, and common qualities 1-2 to 1d. The total quantity sold was 360,000.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier; and to-day the price was 1-4s. lower at 36 3-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

In the Liverpool Cotton market there was no change yesterday in prices either spot or for arrival. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed steady.

To-day prices of Cotton have continued without change in Liverpool. The market at closing was dull, Surats and Arrivals dull. The Sales for the day amounted to 5,000 bales, and the Imports to 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 47,000 bales, compared with 51,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 balesless, at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were 46,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 22,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,188,000 bales.

There was no change in New York yesterday in the price of Ready Mid-Uplands 6 7-16 cents per lb. still being the quotation; August Futures remained at 6·41 cents, and December at 6·31 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was again without change today at 6 7-16 cents per lb., as were also August Futures, at 6·41 cents; while December advanced 2 points, to 6·33 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 10,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 10,560,000 bales, compared with 10,530,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Our local market for this staple continues steady in tone, with a moderate enquiry.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The business reported has been chiefly, if not entirely, for ready delivery, prices showing a tendency to rule in favour of buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,732 bales.
Wheat	83,390 cwts.
Linseed	6,758 "
Rapeseed	8,970 "
Gingellyseed	1,090 "
Poppyseed	1,982 "
Castorseed	5,808 "
Rice	50,541 "

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and with but a few Merchants' Bills offering, the business was on a small scale all round, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 mns' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs ...	1·39 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given to-day at 93 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 15-16 for the Settlement, in a steady market; 87 is quoted for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are very quiet. Marcks and Co. are Rs. 3 higher; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 1 1-4. at Rs. 1,245 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 10th May, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	May 10, Rs.	A.	P.	May 17, Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,76,23,734	10	7	1,62,89,536	0	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,53,43,766	4	4	4,29,04,467	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,39,502	7	6	2,86,401	0	3
Sundries	29,28,975	1	8	30,88,417	0	6
	Rs. 9,45,96,978	8	1	9,19,17,825	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	29,54,516	0	0	28,50,082	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	74,17,450	0	0	74,17,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,16,45,286	11	9	2,23,30,794	9	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,57,64,927	0	1	3,53,21,864	1	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,14,54,035	14	9	1,08,16,609	9	3
Balances with other Banks	8,27,075	0	9	11,32,611	1	3
Bullion	2,477	3	0	2,380	3	0
Dead Stock	13,30,490	2	3	13,28,461	0	4
Stamps	11,507	3	10	11,135	5	1
Sundries	12,65,370	8	9	12,65,372	12	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	75,16,624	5	4	75,08,394	6	6
Do. at Branches	1,46,07,738	5	7	1,16,82,803	7	0
	Rs. 9,45,96,978	8	1	9,19,17,825	3	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 17th May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,38,448	Inc.
Do. at Branches	15,78,615	Dec.
Other Deposits	14,45,299	do.
Post Bills	53,099	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,01,454	Dec.
Loans	8,85,528	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,41,083	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,38,425	do.
Cash at Head Office	7,7-0	do.
Cash at Branches	29,25,029	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Mozambique Lourenco Marques Section interrupted.
Telegrams for Porto Rico subject to delay.
Cable Lourenco Marques Durban restored.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.
(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to United States during the war with Spain.
Amoor route interrupted near Blagowestchinsk.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

STEWART—April 24, on board the City of Vienna, Mary Stewart, widow of the late Alexander Stewart, of 5, Strand Road, Serampore. Buried at sea.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—May 17, at Bankura, the wife of Charles S Murray, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—May 15, at Madras, Miss Cecilia Glasscott Clarke, sister-in-law of the late M Avock Johannes, Merchant.
MULLINS—May 14, at his residence, The Hermitage, Chittagong, Henry A W Mullins, Manager, Pioneer Tea Estate, aged 55 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898.

THE exceptionally heavy Honours List of the Diamond Jubilee year left but a small margin of Indian knighthoods to be bestowed on the auspicious completion of the seventy-ninth year of Her Majesty the Queen. Government must have been perplexed as to who amongst the many men whose services were worthy of such recognition should be chosen while the rest are left out in the cold. The selection is chiefly remarkable for its omissions, and it will be noted that in more than one case the recipients have taken no special part in the three campaigns which will render 1897 so memorable in India. It is to be remembered, however, that decorations have to be bestowed not alone for work of brief duration which attracts public attention while it is being performed, but also for patient continuance in well doing through many years of toil. Sir William Lee-Warner belongs to this class. For many years he served in this Presidency with conspicuous ability and zeal, and his gifts were afterwards exercised as Resident of Mysore. He is now Foreign Secretary in the India Office, an appointment for which his intimate knowledge of the political relations between the Paramount Power and the Native States renders him especially suitable. Even those who regarded his influence here, which was at its zenith during Lord Harris' administration, as reactionary, readily admit his singleness of purpose and fidelity to his convictions. In regard to the Resident of Hyderabad, the only wonder is that Sir Chichele Plowden did not receive a knighthood some years ago in view of his distinguished services in the Political Department, instead of waiting until the eve of his retirement. The popularity of the Maharaja of Patiala with all classes, and the assistance afforded by his Imperial service troops in the late Tirah compaign, will ensure a hearty public approval of the bestowment upon him of G.C.S.I. But there is no name in the list more deserving of the honour it receives than that of his Highness the Aga Khan, whose great influence and wealth are alike used for the public benefit. We have very striking instances of this in the events of the last two years in our own city and Presidency. Not only has he granted the free use of his bungalows for inoculation purposes, but both by example and counsel he induced the Kojah community, of which he is the head, to voluntarily submit in large numbers to plague inoculation, both here and at Poona and Karachi, with the result that they have enjoyed exceptional immunity from the disease, and have led the way for men of other communities to obtain like protection. His Highness' private liberality to sufferers from the effects of famine and plague is known to have been even more generous than the benefactions of a more formal and public kind. Colonel Warburton, Political Officer of the Tirah Field Force, is the only other new knight. His close acquaintance with the habits and thoughts of the native tribesmen were of the utmost value to Government in connection with the campaign, and there can be little doubt that if he had been less hampered by minute instructions from head-quarters much expenditure of blood and treasure in the highlands of Tirah would have been averted.

A very large share of the work in connection with the organisation of famine relief measures in the North-West Provinces fell upon the Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Stokes has richly earned the Companionship of the Star of India now awarded him. The other new Companions include Mr. Henry, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, who has a long and honourable record of service, and Khan Bahadur Khar Mohamed Khan, Minister of the Jaora State, whose good work in that capacity has often been favourably commented on by successive political officers. The Commandership of the Indian Empire conferred upon Mr. C. P. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, will generally be looked upon as a somewhat inadequate recognition of his services to the city. In a time of special strain and difficulty, Mr. Snow's position has been anything but an enviable one, and Bombay can never adequately realise how much its salvation from disintegrating and irretrievable panic is due to his calm, conciliatory attitude, and his sound judgment in an hour of grave peril. The only other addition to the Indian Orders in connection with plague work is that of the name of Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, the former chairman of the Karachi Municipality, who did excellent work in connection with the first epidemic in the Sind capital. He and Mr. Charles Still, indigo planter of Champarun, are the only non-officials who have now found a place in the Indian Orders, though large numbers of native gentlemen have received the titles of Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb, and Rao Saheb, in recognition of their work—in most cases voluntary and unpaid—in connection with the plague visitation in this city and in the mofussil. The principal reason for awarding C.I.E.'s to the Hon. Mr. Pennycuick, of the Burma Legislative Council, and to Dr. Branfoot, of the Madras Medical College, would appear to be that it was deemed inadvisable to leave the two Provinces they represent entirely out of the list. No doubt both gentlemen are deserving of recognition for their work's sake, but they might well have waited until more immediate and substantial claims in connection with plague, famine, and war had been recognised.

Amongst the recipients of honours who were brought prominently into notice in connection with the late frontier campaign are two of the new C.S.I.'s—Colonel Brackenbury, R.E., of the North-West Railway, to whose administrative skill the rapid mobilisation of troops and stores upon the frontier was largely due, and Mr. White King, of the Civil Service, who was placed on special political duty with the Tirah Field Force. The Commanderships of the Indian Empire bestowed for services rendered in the same connection are those received by Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent of the North-West Railway; Lieutenant Bir Bikram Singh Kunwar, the Commandant of the Sumar Imperial Sappers, who gave such a good account of themselves in several engagements; Mr. Van Someran, who was the Chief Superintendent of Post Offices in the Tirah Force, and in the words of Sir William Lockhart "ably administered the Department." Major R. Scallon, of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, on whom devolved the delicate and responsible duty of chief superintendence of the Imperial Service Troops; and Lieutenant Minchin, who also bore an honourable share in the relief of Chitral three years ago. Most of the honours in connection with the campaign have, however, been gazetted at Home. General Sir William Lockhart—one of Lord Salisbury's "heroes"—is made a G. C. B.; seven officers (including each of the Divisional Generals and the Principal Medical Officers) are made Commanders of the Bath. Twenty-two officers who served in the campaign have been created Companions of the Bath and two officers have been appointed A.-D.-C.'s to the Queen. Twenty-nine D. O.'s have been granted and sixty-one brevets, while six medical officers have received promotion. In addition to these honours and rewards honorary C. B.'s have been conferred on the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur (both of whom took a personal part in the campaign, and on the Maharaja Rana of Dolhapur. Sir Pertab Singh and Maharaja Scindhia obtain the honorary rank of Colonel, while a captaincy is granted to Bikram Singh of Sirmur. The bravery of the rank and file has not been forgotten. The now famous Piper Findlater, and Privates Lawson and Vickery receive the Victoria Cross, a signal distinction shared by three officers—Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Pennell, of the Derbyshires. On the whole, therefore, there has been a very liberal distribution of rewards in connection with a campaign not altogether successful (from a strategical point of view, but distinguished by many acts of great personal bravery, and by a high standard of conduct on the part of the troops in general which will uphold the best traditions of the British army. While some names are included in the list for no apparent reason, others are left out whose claims should not have been overlooked. We will mention two. In the Bombay Education Department there have been vacancies by death in the Companionships of the Indian Empire since the last distribution of honours by the demise of Mr. Vaman A. Modak, and that of Dr. George Buhler, formerly Educational Inspector in the Northern Division, who was drowned in the Lake of Constance, on Good Friday. It would be only fitting that Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who has just retired from the department, after service certainly in no wise less distinguished, should have received the honour conferred on these Educational officers, as well as on Professor Wordsworth, and Dr. T. Cooke, of the Poona College of Science. Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, who with Mr. Snow fought the plague foot by foot with conspicuous energy and with no small measure of success, has claims to special recognition which are calmly ignored while decorations are showered on men whose services to State or City are not to be discerned without the aid of a powerful microscope. It is as true now as in the days of Virgil, that it is the lot of some men to do good work while others receive the honours.

APART from the numerous decorations that have been bestowed in connection with the frontier campaigns of last year, the Home list of honours is naturally meagre. The new Peer, Sir Arthur Halliburton, son of the famous "Sam Slick," has had a long experience in War Office administration, and as permanent Under-Secretary since Lord Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge, he has had an important share in formulating the schemes for strengthening the Army that is to take effect this year. Sir George Goldie, the new Privy Councillor, was the founder of the Royal Niger Company, and is the Governor of its territories. The valuable additions Sir Henry Tate has made to the national Art collections fully entitle him to the honour of Baronetcy while another branch of Art has been greatly served by the new knight, Sir Charles Parry, the director of the Royal College of Music. Surgeon-General Harvey well deserves the recognition of his work accorded in the Commandership of the Bath to which he has been called. Those who made the acquaintance of Dr. Rogers, the Egyptian Sanitary Commissioner, on the occasion of his mission to Bombay to study the plague epidemic, will be gratified to learn that he has been created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. The Egyptian Premier Mustapha Fehmy Pasha has obtained still higher rank in the same order, while Companionships have been given to two engineers of the Suez Canal Company, and to two English members of the Egyptian Irrigation Department. A similar honour has been awarded Mr. Gubbins, of the British Legation, Tokio.

MDLLE. D. MENANT, the daughter of the veteran Assyrian scholar, M. Joachim Menant, is already well known by her articles in the "Nouvelle Revue" on Eastern subjects, especially those connected with the history of the Parsis. The biographies that she contributed to that review of such distinguished members of this community as the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji and Mr. B. M. Malabari showed zeal as well as research. Those articles were written out of the large amount of materials that she was gathering for an extensive work on the Parsis on which she has been engaged for the last several years. The first part of this work has been just published at Paris, and forms a handsome octavo volume of the famous French series of books on the religion and history of the East, called the "Annales du Musee Guimet," patronised by the Minister of Public Instruction. A book like the present one of Mdlle. Menant was needed in French as there was no work from which Europeans not knowing the English language could obtain an account of the past and present state of their very interesting community. In English we have the work of Mr. Dosabhai Framji, and Mdlle. Menant has tried to do for France and Continental Europe what Mr. Dosabhai has done for the English-speaking world. Mdlle. Menant's plan is comprehensive and somewhat ambitious, as she not only gives the history of the community in India but also tries to show how and under what influences the Parsis have become what they now are and have come to occupy their present unique position among Indians. For this purpose she traces the rise and gravity of education, male and female, among them. Of this she seems to have a somewhat exaggerated idea, which is easily explicable as she had to write from a distance and with the assistance of the light literature published on the subject. The judgment that can only be formed independently by observing the people themselves from within and with one's own eyes and not through the spectacles of books or the information of a few friends, by no means keen observers themselves, is of course not to be expected in a work like the present written by a foreigner thousands of miles away from the people she describes. This weakness marks still more the chapter on "Commerce, Literature, Politics," in which the results and fruits of education are described. There is little of perspective or proportion in the sketches of some eminent men of to-day who have distinguished themselves in the various departments of life. The best sketch is that of Mr. Malabari, and this is natural because the author had the excellent work of Mr. Karkaria to guide her which she has used for other points also, as will be seen from the many references to the quotations from it. In the chapter on politics the work which Parsis have done and are doing in the administration of some Native States, a typical example of their constructive political ability, is hardly touched, while attention is almost exclusively confined to the work of political criticism that is being done by the Parsi leaders of the Congress party. And even this is done imperfectly, as may be seen from the fact that Mr. Mehta is cursorily noticed in a few lines almost at the fag-end of the chapter. Nearly half of the book is taken up with the description of the various Parsi ceremonies, birth, death, marriage, as well as customs, usages and feasts. The author has tried to be accurate in her accounts and has succeeded fairly well. The best part of the book in our opinion is the short historical sketch which she has based on the accounts of travellers and others writers and upon whom she has not had to depend much on private information. But in spite of these imperfections Mdlle. Menant's work will be found very useful by foreigners who require a connected account of the history, manners, customs and present position of the Parsis, and to whom English works are inaccessible. To the Parsis themselves it can of course give little information, and will be interesting chiefly as showing what an enthusiastic and cultured foreigner thinks of them and their institutions. Mdlle. Menant has one great qualification for her task—great enthusiasm and sympathy with her subject, and this can atone for many imperfections.

IT is to be hoped that the spirit of unrest that has been exhibited amongst the conservancy classes in Calcutta will not extend to Bombay. There is some cause for anxiety. The halalkhores and scavengers are complaining of the scale of their pay, which has not been increased for more than twenty years. The conservancy staff in Bombay have behaved so well that we trust they will not display at this juncture a refractory spirit and endanger the recovery of the city from plague. The situation in Calcutta has become much more serious than the actual incidence of the disease up to the present would warrant, owing to the perverse attitude of the conservancy men and the coolies in that city, and the comparative impunity with which outrages have been committed by lawless bands. There is only too much reason to believe that this evil example has not been without its influence on similar classes in Bombay, just when in other respects we are in fair way to get to the end of our troubles. The daily telegrams about the disquiet in Calcutta are reproduced in the vernacular press, and the popular temper in that city can scarcely fail to react unfavourably on our proletariat. The labours of Marconi have made known the possibility of a telegraphy without wires. The mysterious manner in which in India communications are conveyed from bazaar to bazaar and from city to city even where telegraph wires are unknown, has made it sufficiently clear that in India there are subtle influences for the conveyance of intelligence quite independent of modern scientific paraphernalia. The strange and utterly inexcusable apathy of the Calcutta police which left a European doctor who visited the house of a native gentleman with no alternative but to use his revolver with fatal effect, is a direct encouragement to murderous outrage.

THE Secretary of State for India holds the ground on which the larger part of the India Office Store Depot stands, on lease. He is also assignee of the leasehold interest in an adjoining piece of land used for the same purpose. The Secretary of State's tenure of the larger pies is fairly satisfactory, having about sixty years to run; but the tenure of the smaller piece is far from satisfactory, the lease having but two or three years to run. It has been decided, after much consideration, that the smaller plot is absolutely necessary in order satisfactorily to carry on the work of the depot. Various proposals have from time to time been made to remove the difficulty, and it has been finally decided that a Bill giving compulsory

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Americans admit that Admiral Cervera's squadron is safe at Santiago de Cuba.

BATTLE BELIEVED IMMINENT.

MAY 21.

It is rumoured at Madrid that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson with his squadron has returned to Key West, where the ships are being hastily recoaled.

The battle between the two squadrons is not expected before Tuesday next.

Admiral Schley's and Admiral Sampson's squadrons are both at Key West actively preparing.

The whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron is uncertain.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

MAY 20, MIDNIGHT.

The following names appear in the list of honours on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday :—

Sir Arthur Haliburton has been raised to the Peerage.

Sir George Goldie has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

Mr. Henry Tate, the donor of the Tate collection and Picture Gallery, has been created a Baronet.

Mr. Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music, has been created a Knight.

General Sir Arthur Fremantle, Governor of Malta, has been created Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The Maharajah Scindia has been appointed an Honorary Colonel in the British Army.

General Rowlands, General John James Hood Gordon, General Edwardes, General Davis, Major-General Grove and Major-General Viscount Frankfort have all been appointed Knight Commanders of the Bath.

Colonel Macleod, Colonel Settle, Colonel Chalmers, Colonel Stopford, Colonel Beckett, Surgeon-General Robert Harvey have all been appointed Companions of the Bath.

Amongst other honours gazetted are the following :—

Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, Egyptian Premier, created Grand Cross of St Michael and St George.

Surgeon-Colonel Rogers, Egyptian Sanitary Commissioner, created Knight Commander of St Michael and St George.

Messrs. Tillier and Quellennec, of the Suez Canal Company, Willcocks and Foster, of the Egyptian Irrigation Department, and Gubbins, of the British Legation, Tokio, appointed Companions of St Michael and St George.

HONOURS FOR THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

The following names appear in the "Gazette" for services rendered in the North-West Frontier Campaign :—

Lieutenants Thomas Watson and James Colvin, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Pennell, of the Derbyshires, Privates Lawson and Vickery and Piper Findlater receive the Victoria Cross.

General Sir W. Lockhart has been created Grand Cross of the Bath.

Generals Symons, Westmacott, Nicholson, Gaselee, Elles, and Meiklejohn, and Surgeon-Colonel Thomson have been appointed Commanders of the Bath.

Colonel Charles Spragge, Alexander Reid, Charles Macgregor, William Hill, Charles Scott, George Richardson, John Broadbent, Leonard Christopher, Charles Keighley, Thomas Goldney, Benjamin Graves, Henry Abbott, Edmund Barrow, Robert Adams, Henry Macrae, Surgeon-Colonels Townsend Davis and Saunders, Veterinary-Colonel Glover, Major Stuart Beatson, the Maharajah Rana of Dholpur, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, and Partabsingh of Jodhpur are all appointed Companions of the Bath.

Sir Bindon Blood has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Dixon and Henry Mathias are appointed Aides-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen, with the rank of Brevet-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonels James Yule, Albert Ommanney, James Thorburn, William Franklyn, John Collins, Eaton Travers, Charles Pulley, Arthur Brown, and Charles Desvœux are promoted Colonels.

MAY 21.

The following officers receive the Distinguished Service Order, besides promotion for services in the North-West Frontier Campaign :—

Surgeon-Colonel Swayne and Surgeon-Captain Goodwin, of the Army Medical Staff.

Surgeon-Major Shearer, Surgeon-Captain Fisher, Surgeon-Captain Selby, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo, all of the Indian Medical Staff Corps.

Major Frederick Campbell, Captains Thackwell Wright, Edwards and Lucas, Lieutenants Macquoid, Climo, W. J. Ferguson Davie, Rawlins, Tillard, Rattray, Tomkins, Maxwell and Pratt, and Second Lieutenants Wheatly and Van-Someren, all of the Indian Staff Corps.

Major Biggs and Lieutenants Winsloe and Chancellor, of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenants Edlmann and Wynter, of the Royal Artillery.

Major Evans, West Kent Regiment.

Captains Wallnutt and Haldane and Lieutenant Mackenzie, all of the Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenants Sladen, Scottish Borderers, and Shoubridge, of Dorsetshires.

HONOURS FOR SERVICES IN UGANDA.

MAY 20, EVENING.

Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Hobart receive the Distinguished Service Order, and Major Ternan have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for services in Uganda.

STATE FUNERAL FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

MAY 20.

Both the House of Lords and House of Commons have voted a State funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey for Mr. Gladstone.

The Leaders of both Houses eloquently eulogised the deceased statesman's services.

The Parnellites were not present.

The Tsar has telegraphed in warm terms to Mrs. Gladstone regarding her deceased husband.

MAY 21.

Mr. Gladstone's family have assented to the proposal of the Government that the deceased statesman should have a State funeral in Westminster Abbey.

The funeral will probably not take place for three weeks or a month.

MR. BALFOUR'S ILLNESS.

MAY 20.

It is believed that Mr. Balfour's illness is not serious. He suffers from shortness of breath following upon an attack of influenza, but he was able to attend the House of Commons to-day, and to propose the motion regarding Mr. Gladstone's State Funeral.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN ABYSSINIA.

Lieutenant Harrington reached the Emperor Menelik's capital on 20th April, and met with a splendid reception.

FIGHTING IN THE SUDAN.

MAY 21.

The "Morning Post's" Cairo correspondent telegraphs that at the instance of the Sirdar Kitchener a force of Kabbibish friendlies, aided probably by Kardafan rebels, has captured the important strategic position at Essafujeh Wells.

THE EVACUATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The Chinese occupy Wei-Hai-Wei on Monday, on the departure of the Japanese, and the British will land on Tuesday, whereupon the Chinese will withdraw.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI

MAY 22.

Three British men-of-war are now at Wei-hai-Wei.

THE NIGER QUESTION.

The Niger question is on the point of settlement.

It is understood that Great Britain retains Boussa and that France retains Nikki and two ports on the Middle Niger, also a vast extent of territory, including the whole Hinterland of Dahomey.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

It has been arranged that Mrs. Gladstone will eventually be buried in her husband's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

MR. RHODES RETURNS TO THE CAPE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sailed for the Cape.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

MAY 20.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

6 to 4	against	Disraeli.
5 to 1	„	Dieudonne.
8 to 1	„	Batt.
100 to 7	„	Archduke.
100 to 6	„	Hawfinch.
25 to 1	„	Heir Mall.
25 to 1	„	Perthshire.
33 to 1	„	Virginian.
50 to 1	„	Orzil.
100 to 1	„	Pheon.
100 to 1	„	Devon.
100 to 1	„	Shonberg.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Lundikotal, May 20.—Two companies of the Sussex marched into Lundikotal and two companies of Inniskillings into Peshawar to-day. This completes the moves of these two regiments.

Khar, May 20.—Chitral relieved. Troops halted yesterday at Dir, all well. It is wonderfully cool in the Swat Valley.

GENERAL HART'S BRIGADE DEMOBILIZED.

Orders have been issued for the demobilization of General Hart's brigade, to commence on Monday next, 23rd instant. The Royal West Surrey Regiment and 36th Sikhs remain at Rawalpindi, No. 8 Mountain Battery R. A. moves to Jutogh, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to Lucknow, No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers to Kirkee, and 2nd Punjab Infantry to Kohat on relief. The 12th Bengal Infantry now at Kohat and Shinawari moves to Bareilly, and the 14th Bombay Infantry from Bareilly to Poona.

The two companies 6th Bengal Infantry detached to Hardwar having returned to Meerut, the two companies 6th Madras Infantry have now moved on to Jhansi.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The earnings of Indian railways for week ending 7th instant, for which figures are now published, are nine lakhs better than in the corresponding week last year. The improvement is chiefly due to large further increase in earnings of the North-Western, Great Indian Peninsular, and Bombay-Baroda lines. The East Indian, however, continues to considerably more than hold its own, despite the plague scare in Calcutta, the only lines showing an appreciable falling off being those in Southern India.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Colonel W. H. Lister, 14th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Colonel on staff, Nusserabad, vice Colonel Tandy, on leave.

Second Lieutenant F. S. J. Murray officiates as Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh is posted to Bombay District.

Brigadier-General O. M. Creagh is posted to a district.

Major Triscott, R. A., A. A. G., is posted to Bombay Command.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI AT THE WICKET.

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The cricket match between the Maharaja of Patiala's eleven and the Simla Cricket Club was continued to-day. Simla were all out in the first innings for 167, towards which Foulkes contributed 67. The Patiala eleven then went in, Ranjitsinghji making 74 with great rapidity, but being caught ultimately in the slips by Beresford. The Maharajah of Patiala made 41, and the innings closed for 203. In the second innings Simla made 70 only for 5 wickets, Lee-French (not-out) contributing 46. The match will be continued to-morrow, Simla requiring to make 145 more to win.

MAY 21.

There was an exciting finish to the Patiala vs. Simla cricket match, to-day, the former winning by only seventeen runs, Simla having pulled up 125 to-day, thanks to French and Andrews, yesterday's not outs who scored 67 and 47, respectively.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED MURDER.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

RANGOON, MAY 22.

Mrs. Macgregor, who was shot by her husband on Friday evening, died to-day.

A LONG RUNAWAY PRISONER.

POONA, MAY 22.

Krishna Bin Mahadu, the prisoner who escaped from Yerrowda Jail in February 1896, together with four others, and remained at large for two years, was recently arrested in Junner taluka. He was placed before the Magistrate, and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to former sentence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sellers dull.

Good Bhowniggur 3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 111

3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4

3½ per cent. Spanish Loan 113

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62

Bar Silver 29 3-8

The sum of about £135,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE UNREST IN CALCUTTA.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES; INERTNESS OF THE POLICE.

A MUNICIPAL DOCTOR ATTACKED BY RIOTERS.

HE SHOOTS TWO IN SELF-DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

A serious disturbance took place yesterday morning in the vicinity of Bhowanipore Water-works and near the Police Thana, resulting in two rioters among the crowd, who forced their way into a Baboo's house and attacked a European doctor on plague duty, being shot. One of them died almost immediately, and the other has been removed to the hospital. These two were shot by the doctor, while the third man, also a native, was severely injured by the mob and had been removed to the hospital.

Details are to the effect that Baboo Yogesh Chunder Roy, a vakil of the High Court, living at 39, Chunder Nath Chuckerbutty's Street, near Russa Road, Chowanipore, had made arrangements to erect a segregation hospital in the compound of his house and wrote to the Municipality to send someone to see the spot which he had selected for the purpose. Dr. Laing was deputed to go down and inspect the arrangements. He went to the house yesterday morning and was received by the Baboo, who took him round the place.

Having inspected everything Dr. Laing went into the house and sat down to make notes. While doing this he heard a disturbance outside, and found that a mob of about two thousand men had assembled, some of them armed with sticks, and shouting that a ticcawallah had got into a Baboo's house to inoculate the Baboo and his family.

Dr. Laing's servant was standing outside with a bag, in which there was a small revolver. Dr. Laing obtaining possession of this bag returned to the house, which was by this time invaded by the mob, who were shouting and yelling.

The Baboos of the house explained to the crowd that the doctor was not a ticcawallah, that no one in the house had been inoculated, and that the doctor had come by invitation to inspect the place for a private segregation hospital. The mob paid no heed to the explanation, but on the contrary made a further inroad into the house and rushed to the door of the room in which they saw Dr. Laing entering.

The doctor went with the Baboos to the second floor of the house, while information was sent to the thana for police assistance. The mob continued shouting and yelling and hammered at the lower floor door, which had been closed.

The servants informed their master and the doctor that the mob was bursting open the door, and soon "after a number of the crowd rushed upstairs where Dr. Laing was and were about to attack him, when Dr. Laing used his revolver and shot one man. As this did not have effect, and finding himself still in danger, Dr. Laing fired a second and third shot, only one of which took effect.

The crowd finding two of their number drop cleared out, but continued to throw brickbats at the house from a safe distance. By this time the police from the local thana arrived, while assistance was also sent from Bamunbushee Thana. Meanwhile telephonic information was sent to the central police station, Hall Bazaar, and Mr. James, Commissioner, with Superintendent Millard, and a dozen men of the European Reserve Force, armed with rifles and twenty rounds each of buckshot ammunition, promptly went to the locality in the police van.

On the appearance of the police the ringleaders disappeared, though a few arrests were made. When Mr. James arrived with the armed police there were small gatherings of the crowd still left, but they appeared to be peaceful. Mr. James went to the house where the disturbance had occurred, and found Dr. Laing. Having inquired into the matter Mr. James brought the doctor with him. On the way a number of boys threw a volley of stones at the van, one of the stone struck one of the European police and another struck Mr. James on the back of his neck.

Of the two wounded men one died on the way to the hospital and the other man was removed to the hospital, and is not expected to live. A native who had been assaulted by the mob also had to be removed to the hospital. A large crowd followed the police van at a considerable distance, but made no sort of demonstration.

TRAM CARS ATTACKED.

During the course of the disturbance which lasted nearly two hours tram-car traffic from and to Kalighat was stopped. Some of the cars were attacked by the mob, and some passengers, natives included, were roughly handled. One man, a native, who eventually found his way to the High Court where he had some business to transact bore marks of assault on him which he showed first to a crowd of peons and then to some of the European and native barristers, to whom he gave a vivid description of the occurrence and the involuntary part he took in it. It was impossible for anyone passing through the city yesterday not to observe that something unusual had happened. It is evident that themasses are growing bolder, and they no more talk in quiet whispers, but give expression to their views in accents loud enough to be heard by all. For some reason or another the impression has got abroad that until a ticcawalla is assaulted the police will not intervene, and that the sirkar has as a matter of fact given orders to this effect.

THE DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

This idea has evidently received some support from the inaction of the police during the disturbance at the Municipal head office on Friday. The cause of that incident is likely to form the subject of strict inquiry. On the following morning, that is yesterday, there was the still more lamentable occurrence in Bhowanipore. In neither case were the police present nor were their services requisitioned. In connection with the disturbance opposite the Municipal office, it was noticeable that the outer fringe of the crowd, those who could easily make their escape if police appeared, was undoutedly composed of grown-up men few of whom had sticks in their hands, but the inner crowd of the gathering which yelled itself hoarse in its demands for "doctors" was entirely made up of unarmed boys. When a few members of police did sally out on Friday at the bidding of a native inspector or daroga the adult crowd cleared out of the ground in front of Municipal office; but the juveniles maintained their position and continued to do so for several minutes. The adult crowd while dispersing did not, however, leave the vicinity, but hung about in groups. They made no attempts, however, to interfere with passers-by, many of whom were Europeans and Eurasians, several ladies being among the number.

Yesterday morning's occurrence at Bhowanipore is being considerably magnified, and such was the state of feeling in that quarter that the police patrol there was strengthened and European constabulary (a fine body of men, most of them time-expired soldiers) were kept in radiness in their quarters. Many petty shop-keepers in the town closed their places of business early in the forenoon, and groups of men were to be seen everywhere discussing with many embellishments the morning's occurrence.

The Bhowanipore incident is a proof that vigilance committees at least in certain quarters of the town have little or no influence with the residents of the neighbourhood, and that if vigilance is to be exercised it cannot be accomplished without police assistance.

THE MORTALITY.

The death-rate from general causes in different wards of the town shows a slight rise. Friday's mortality registered 60 as compared with 57 in the preceding five years. The wards which show the highest death-rate for the day are Nos. 7, 8, 19, and 22. There were no seizures of plague on Friday, but one death occurred in ward No. 13. The total seizures up to date of report have been 63, and deaths 49.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The return of arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah for the 24 hours ending midnight from Friday were :—Howrah departures—212 short of normal, arrivals 776 excess of normal. Sealdah departures—396 short of normal; arrivals 282 excess of normal.

A large proportion of Marwaree element which has fled from the city during the last few days has settled down in Chandernagore, where the community propose starting a bank and freely indulging in rain gambling, for the licensing of which they are prepared to pay a liberal fee.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS OF BIRTH-DAY HONOURS.

MR. WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, Secretary at the India Office in the Political and Secret Departments, has been made a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Mr. Lee-Warner earned his laurels as a brilliant member of the Civil Service in Bombay, and proved himself, in various political appointments in this country, one of the ablest and most zealous officers of Government. Since his transfer to the India Office, he has continued to show the same intellectual activity that distinguished his career in this country; and the publication of his two recent works on Indian subjects has brought him into prominent notice at home.

His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the spiritual head of the Khojas, has been made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire; and the conferment of the honour upon one who so richly deserved it will be hailed with delight throughout the various native communities of the country, among whom he has made himself very popular by his urbanity, his generous disposition, and his courtly bearing. The Aga Khan is now on a tour through Europe, and, as stated by a London correspondent, is making himself popular wherever he goes. He was received with much official distinction on his arrival in London, and the Secretary of State received him a few days before the last mail left for Bombay, when they had a conversation lasting for some time. His Highness, according to the correspondent, though young in years, has a very manly appearance, charming manners, and a sound head. Both his opinions and manners are characterised by a happy combination of true Oriental politeness, and intellectuality and robust common sense well cultivated and moulded by European training of the right sort. The Aga Khan, before he left Bombay, rendered material assistance in the measures for the repression of the plague. He set a worthy example by getting himself and all his men inoculated with Professor Haffkine's serum; and he gave the use of his large bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Khushroo Lodge, where several thousands of his followers, under the exercise of his influence as their spiritual head, were inoculated. The Khoja community had therefore enjoyed a comparative immunity from attacks of the plague, and blessed the Aga Khan for his beneficial advice to them. On hearing during his voyage to England of the late plague riots in Bombay, his Highness sent telegrams to his Mookhee and Kamaria, his chief officers, desiring his followers to hold themselves aloof from all action against constituted authority; and his followers, as they were bound to do, respected the mandate loyally. His Highness is still in the vigour of youth; and it is to be hoped he will live long to enjoy the honour just conferred upon him.

The quiet and conscientious work of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has received the recognition of the authorities, inadequate though it might be considered to be, for his zealous labours during the time of the plague in the last two years. He has made a manly and a bold fight against plague in the face of difficulties, not of his own creation, and for which he was not responsible, both in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner and as a member of the Plague Committee. By his tact, suavity, and sound common sense, he did all he could to soothe and soften angularities in his business relations with the Plague Committee, which might otherwise have led to undesirable results; but which his really zealous care and solicitude for the interests of the plague-stricken city enabled him to tide over. It is generally felt that the honour now conferred upon him is not at all in proportion to his deserts, and that it is but an earnest of what is in store for him. Our worthy Municipal Commissioner received his early education at the Haileybury and Merton Colleges, Oxford; and is a barrister-at-law. During the twenty-two years he has been in this country he has done varied services at Delhi, British Burmah, Poungdeh, and Rangoon, at the last of which he held the important office of Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in June 1879, and held charge of the office of Rangoon District Town Magistrate in 1880. In the beginning of 1882, Mr. Snow was transferred to this Presidency as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar; and two years later, held charge as District Registrar at Poona. Having in June 1885 been permanently transferred to the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Snow was sent to Poona to officiate as Collector and Magistrate, and was later appointed Forest Settlement Officer. In September of the following year, he acted for a short time as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments. From June 1888 to May 1891, Mr. Snow served with much ability in various offices in the Satara District as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Forest Settlement Officer, District Registrar and Political Agent, and District Superintendent of Police in addition to his other duties. He subsequently acquired extensive revenue experience at Sholapur, Ratnaghiri and Karwar, and was Collector, Magistrate, and District Registrar at the last-named place in April 1895, when he was sent to Bombay to officiate as Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Snow was confirmed in the office of Municipal Commissioner on the 31st March 1896, on the resignation of the post by Mr. H. A. Acworth.

Among the subsidiary titles conferred upon native gentlemen are some worth noticing here; and they have all been earned for assistance rendered to the authorities in repressive measures against the plague. Khan Saheb Kattonjee Rustomjee Dadina, Assistant Surgeon at Kalyan, who was in charge of the segregation camp there, has been made a Khan Bahadur. He had previously made himself very popular at Bulsar as medical officer; and earned an equal measure of popularity on his transfer to Kalyan, where he was the chairman of the Municipal board, and took much interest in improving the sanitary condition of the town. A short time ago, addresss and dinner parties were given in his honour by the general public and by the Parsees of the town.—Mr. Framroze Ardesir Moos, Assistant Surgeon at Thana, has also been made a Khan Bahadur. Mr. Framroz was in charge of the dispensary at Thana, built by the late Mr. Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, Assistant Master Builder in H. M. Dockyard at Bombay; had acted several times as Civil Surgeon at Thana; and had rendered valuable service in plague operations in the town.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnajee Vandekar, member of the Municipal Corporation; who, as president of the district visiting committee in the Byculla ward, took great personal interest in repressive measures against the plague.—Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation, has alsobeen made a Rao Bahadur. Mr. Ellapa has been an eminent contractor of Bombay, having constructed several mill premises and other public buildings in a manner which has gained him the approval and satisfaction of all who have had business relations with him. He often won the commendation of Sir James Campbell for his liberality and public spirit in erecting an hospital and segregation camp at New Foras Road for his co-religionists, which he maintained at his own expense. A short time ago congratulatory addresses were presented to him by those who had availed themselves of the benefits of the hospital and the camp, invoking blessings upon him for his generous and charitable deeds towards them in all cases of difficulty and danger.—The title of Rao Bahadur has also been conferred upon Assistant Surgeon S. V. Kantak, Superintendent of the Vaccination Department in Bombay, who rendered valuable assistance in the work of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum and in visiting houses effected by plague. Dr. Kantak has been twenty-seven years on the medical service, having joined it in December 1871 as Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jamsetji Hospital. He has served at Bhiwndi, Godhra, Jalgaon, Pandharpur; and was appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, in November 1887, since which time he has continuously held the appointment.—Mr. Anandrao Ramkrishna Talcherkar, cashier, Marine Office, H. M. Dockyard, has also been make a Rao Bahadur. He has always shewn an enlightened interest in the sanitary welfare of Bandora of the municipal board, of which he has been an active and intelligent member.

Among the newly-created Khan Sahebs is Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Hassanbhoy Bhattoo, the founder of the Khoja plague hospital, to whom an address of congratulation and a shawl and a robe of honour were presented on Thursday last at his Highness the Aga Khan's bungalow in the presence of a large gathering of members of the Khoja community, presided over by his Highness Aga Akbar Shah. At his own expense, without asking for any aid from private persons or from the community, Mr. Mahomedbhoy had opened and maintained a Khoja plague hospital, a quarantine camp at Nareiwady, an observation ward and a segregation house and a general dispensary in Khoja Mohalla, working quietly and unostentiously by day and by night, in looking after the welfare of his co-religionists. Aga Akbar Shah, in addressing the meeting, said that it was to be hoped that philanthropic acts like Mr. Mahomedbhoy's would always be appreciated in the community, and would induce others to follow in Mr. Mahomedbhoy's footsteps. Aga Akbar Shah congratulated Mr. Mahomedbhoy in the name of the Aga Khan, and wished him long life and happiness, which compliment was a great honour as coming from a person in the high position of Aga Akbar Shah.

Among the new Rao Sahebs it is satisfactory to notice the name of Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant Nadkarni, a senior vakil of the Bombay High Court, and a very enlightened Hindu citizen. As a member of the district visiting committee in the Bhuleshwar ward, Mr. Nadkarni has done valuable service in the repressive measures against plague. He went to England in the same boat with Sir John Jardine, and received much attention there as an enlightened and prominent Hindu citizen of Bombay. Some years ago Mr. Nadkarni rendered very useful service as a member of the Joint Schools Committee in Bombay.—Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, who has also been made a Rao Saheb, is a leading member of the Bhattia community, and is an enlightened gentleman among his co-religionists, for whom he has done much good. He is a Justice of the Peace, and was lately a Government nominee on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He assisted the authorities in their plague measures as a temporary resident at Dadur.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

A large number of passengers proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia, which left our harbour on Saturday afternoon, and the bustle and excitement incidental on the departure of a big mail steamer were witnessed both at the Ballard Pier and the Apollo Bunder. Amongst the passengers were Sir George Cotton; Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company; Surgeon-Captain T. Collis-Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government and one of the Professors at the Grant Medical College; Mr. A. Breul of Messrs. Breul, and Co.; Major S. Comfort, Consul for the United States; Mr. R. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors; Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Alfred King, Storekeeper General, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. C. B. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors; Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner of Bombay and the Police Surgeon; the Hon'ble Mr. Strutt; Mr. Baumbach, Colonel T. H. Mackenzie, Colonel A. C. G. Jacob, and others.

About 11 o'clock, Dr. Collis-Barry drove to the Ballard Pier, where on alighting he was met by his assistant and tutors and a large number of students of the Grant Medical College. Amongst those present were: Dr. Bhicoaji Edulji Ghaswalla, Assistant Chemical Analyser; Drs. S. D. Bharucha, D. R. Bardi, A. K. Turner, A. Gair, Jal Vakil, and others. Dr. Barry was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by Dr. Ghaswalla and others. After acknowledging the compliments paid him Dr. Barry stepped into a private launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer amidst loud cheers of those assembled on the wharf.

The whole of the office establishment of the General Storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company had assembled at the Ballard Pier to bid good-bye to Mr. Alfred King, the retiring Storekeeper, General and Mrs. King. They were presented with floral wreaths and bouquets and left amidst roaring cheers of those present.

A large number of Municipal officers and members of the Municipal Corporation had assembled at the Apollo Bunder at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to bid good-bye to Mr. H. W. Barrow, the retiring secretary to the Bombay Municipality. Amongst those present were Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna; Mr. G. W. Roughton; Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla; Mr. Leslie Crawford; Mr. R. P. Brunton, Municipal Assessor; Mr. Fairle Bruce, Engineer in charge of Water-works Mr. N. R. Ranina, Municipal Auditor; Mr. W. E. Waite, Municipal Accountant; Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mundlick; Rao Bahadur Gunesham Nilkanth Nadkurney; Mr. Maneckshah C. Taleyarkhan, Assistant Accountant; Mr. Purshotum Rao Telang; Mr. Narayen Hurry Survey., and the whole of the establishment of the Municipal Secretary had gathered together, a number of clerks bringing with them flower wreaths and bequets. Mr. Barrow being the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Christian Burial Board, a number of clerks belonging to it, including Mr. John A. Patel and Mr. Shaik Ismail, the Monument Sculptors were also present. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Barrow, accompanied by his son. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Collector of Thana, drove to the Apollo Bunder, where he was cordially received by those present. The floral presentation was commenced by Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, who placed a beautiful wreath round Mr. Barrow's neck and presented him with a suberb bouquet. This was followed by several floral compliments, which were duly acknowledged by Mr. Barrow, who then in company of his son, stepped into a private launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer, three hearty cheers being accorded as the launch left the bunder.

THE VASCO DA GAMA CENTENARY.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

The last of the series of festivities got up in Bombay by the Portuguese community in honour of the Vasco da Gama Centenary came off on Saturday evening, at Mazagon. The Caledonia Club, which has been lately started, and which was the scene of the evening entertainment, presented a gay appearance. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun who presided arrived punctually at 9 o'clock, and was received by Mr. D. R. Simoes, president of the institute, and the members of the committee. The hall was crowded long before this. The Bishop pointed out how greatly the opening of the maritime route to India by Vasco da Gama has improved the social and moral condition of the Indian people. The chief aim of the Portuguese was to convert the people to Christianity, and not to conquer the land for their own aggrandizement. His Lordship then dwelt upon the difficulties that Vasco da Gama experienced and at the same time upon the troubles that he had to undergo with Native Princes. He pointed out that the opening of the route to India not only benefitted the Portuguese, but also all the European powers. Then followed the speches of Revd. Fr. Pereira, Mr. C. C. Monteiro, secretary of the institute, and several others. Piano and violin solos were rendered by Miss Mary Gonsalves and Mr. A. Pereira. Mr. D. R. Simoes, president of the institute, in proposing the toast of the occasion, said that he felt proud to welcome one who represented the traditional glory of the Catholic religion in India. He asked for hearty cheers to King D. Carlos, to his Lordship, and the Mazagon Institute. The Bishop, in acknowledging the toast, thanked Mr. Simoes and the committee of the institute for allowing him to participate in that gathering. His Lordship left the hall at 11 o'clock. Soon after dancing commenced, and was kept up till the small hours of the morning. Great credit is due to Mr. J. C. de Souza for bringing the entertainment to a very successful issue. A large portrait of Vasco da Gama was hung in a prominent place in the hall.

MILITARY NEWS.

2ND LIEUTENANT T. W. ATKINSON, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed to the 17th Bengal Cavalry, Meean Meer.

Steps are being taken to provide a really serviceable field stretcher for the Indian Army. This will be welcome news to those who saw the difficulties encountered in connection with the cumbersome dhooly in the Tirah campaign. Sir William Lockhart, moreover condemned the dhooly as always attracting the enemy's fire.

The total value of the private trade of Burma during the year ending March 31, 1898, was 2,947 lakhs, of which the imports were valued at 1,261 lakhs and the exports at 1,686 lakhs. The total for the preceding year was 2,585 lakhs, of which 1,108 were imports and 1,477 exports. The total foreign trade increased from 1,418 lakhs in 1896-7 to 1,487 lakhs, and the coasting trade from 1,177 to 1,460 lakhs. The principal increase is under the head of coasting exports which might have been expected in view of the heavy shipments of rice to India. The total coasting exports during 1896-7 were 536 lakhs, and this increased last year to 785 lakhs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Heavy rain and an east wind such as were experienced at Worsley on Saturday are not good for golf or any other form of sport. But golfers are in the habit of claiming that theirs is a game that rises superior to weather considerations, and the competition for the Balfour Callenge Cup furnished the Manchester section of them with an oppertunity of demonstrating anew that the claim is well founded. The rain consisted not of April showers but of a downpour, which went on from before play began until after it had finished; and the wind was not only searching but was troublesome to play against. Under these circumstances, it is not matter for wonder that very few spectators put in an appearance—nothing like so many as at Timperley last year,—and that those who did attend were not rewarded with the sight of particularly good play. With one or two exceptions, indeed, the play was very poor, in consequence of the condition into which the greens had been reduced by the rain. A considerable number of players who did fairly well in other respects came to grief through short putting. To this cause as much as to any other is probably to be attributed the circumstance that something like half of the players, including a number of the scratch men, failed to return their cards.

The winner of the cup proved to be Mr. A. G. Hogg, of Bowdon, who continues to play a fine game. He drives a very long and true ball—he is regarded as one of the finest drivers in the county,—and his approaching is excellent. He went out in 43, and came home in 39, making a total of 82—a score quite equal, when allowance is made for the bad weather, to Mr. H. H. Hilton's 79 in his match against Alec Herd over the same course in December last. The games of two other noted members of the Bowdon Club, viz. Mr. H. Holden and Mr. Dallmeyer, were also followed with considerable interest. Mr. Holden again fell considerably short of his best form. Handicapped at plus 4, he only finished with the net score of 98. Mr. Dallmeyer, however, played a fine game, such as at one time looked like making him the winner. He did the first nine holes in 40 (three fewer than Mr. Hogg), and his play was even better than that figure suggests. He had particularly hard luck in the long putts. On the way home his luck was, if anything, still harder. At the first hole he got stuck in a pond, and he had to make a remarkable recovery to get out in five; at the fourteenth hole he drew his drive, his second shot took him into a ditch and he had to play back, thanks to which tribulation the hole cost him seven. Each of the remaining four holes, played in the face of a blustering wind, was done below par. He finished with a total of 85, and, adding his handicap of plus 2, he had thus a net score of 87. Mr. S. F. Butcher, the captain of the Bury Club, and Mr. W. E. Mason, of Horwich, also acquitted themselves creditably. But, as has been already indicated, many equally good players of whom high hopes were entertained did badly. Amongst these was last year's winner of the cup, Mr. S. W. Gillett, of Bowdon, who did not finish the round, and consequently made no return.

Although I am not sure, I doubt very much if Mr. Ball has ever been absent from either the amateur or open championship since he originally entered for these important events. Everyone will therefore be sorry to hear that it is almost certain that Mr. Ball will not be able to enter this year for the amateur championship, which takes place in about three weeks' time. This is due to the fact that he strained his arm whilst he was at Westward Ho with the Hoylake team. To his club mates, who will miss his help considerably, the way in which this accident occurred is particularly annoying. If it had occurred while he was doing battle for the Royal Liverpool one might accept the misfortune as an unfortunate necessity. But as he was only giving a practical illustration of a certain kind of stroke to a friend when he thus disabled himself, one feels that the Royal Liverpool is experiencing exceedingly ill luck in thus losing one of its mainstays in its forthcoming match with the Tantallon Club, which takes place on the Saturday preceding the amateur championship. One can hardly imagine an amateur championship without Mr. Ball, as his success or defeat is always one of the landmarks of the meeting. Let us hope that when the open championship takes place his arm will be strong enough to allow him to compete.

Mr. N. Macbeth, jun., must be congratulated upon his fine performance on the last day of the spring meeting at St. Annes. A score of 79 at this last meeting is a much better return than a 79 at any of the previous meetings on the new course, since three or four of the holes have been lengthened, and are quite a stroke harder now. I hear, on good authority, that he is playing a very sound game at present, and no doubt he will be well to the front at the spring meeting at Blackp

second received 300 sovs. and the third 200; winners extra. Nearly two miles and a quarter.

Major Westeara's b c Up Guards, by Aughrim—Clonavarn, 4 yrs., 8st. 10lb. (car. 8st. 13lb.) (S. Chandler) 1
Mr. Dobell's ch h The Rush, 6 yrs., 8st. (O. Wood)... 2
Mr. G. M. Inglis's ch h Piety, 5 yrs., 7st. 13lb. (O. Madden) 3
Mr. Jersey's Merman, 5 yrs., 8st. 0lb. (Rickaby) 4

Tandem bicycles as a touring type are coming into more general favour, but even more than the single machine they suffer from the modern tendency towards overgearing. As a pacing instrument the tandem must be geared high, but for touring work there is no reason for this whatever. Tandems, having the horsepower of two persons to drive them and little more than the air resistance of one to overcome, are particularly fast downhill, and in general are faster under good circumstances than a single, and this leads makers to fit them with high gears. But this earns for them the reputation of being bad hill-climbers, because at low speeds, such as obtain uphill, air resistance is not the predominant factor, but the resistance due to weight takes first place. It is not the type but the over-gearing that makes tandems poor hill-climbers. If two riders used to 63 gear on singles were content with a 63 gear on a tandem their complaint as to hill-climbing would disappear. The range of pace on tandems is greater than on singles, so the compromise necessary with a fixed gear is generally struck a little higher, but it is at the expense of ease and comfort at touring speeds. In mixed tandems for ladies and men it is a mistake for the gear to be above that usually ridden by the stronger rider. It should be between the habitual gears of the two when riding separately, or else the lady is sure to complain that the tandem seems hard work. If there is great disparity between the gears of the two the tandem should be nearer the lower limit. On a low-geared tandem on good roads a fairly strong man can carry his partner as an idle passenger for surprising distances without distress if he never forces the pace and the undulations are short. It is essential that the resting rider shall remove the feet from the pedals, as it is a hindrance to the working member if his partner pedals without pushing.

Toe-clips are things on which opinions differ very widely, one view being obtained that they tend to prevent the proper use of the ankle by encouraging the "digging" action so typical of those who shove instead of coaxing their pedals round. At the same time it requires a certain amount of skill and practice to keep the feet on the pedals without assistance of some sort when travelling at good speed on fair roads or open slowly on a rough surface, and this assistance a to eclip certainly gives. Its defects may be avoided by fitting it so that it does not usually grip the shoe but is just clear of it, and ready to stop the foot should it begin to slip forward on the pedal. In a word it should be an emergency appliance, not in continual action, and may be dispensed with ultimately by those who attain sufficient skill: but they never will reach that proficiency if the toe-clip is used as a permanent footholder instead of as a footguard in case of need.

The football season of 1897-98 was concluded on Saturday under the most depressing of conditions. Everyone interested in the game must have been very heartily glad, in fact, that the long eight months were at last at an end, for although efforts are made to carry on the interest as far into April as possible by delaying the final of the English Cup and the Northern Union Cup until the middle of the month, it must be obvious to the authorities that fully a fortnight before the "close time" sets in the public have had quite as much of the game as they want. The attempt "to pan" out the season by means of what for lack of a better term are called "friendly" matches has once again proved an utter failure. Followers of the game, satiated with exciting League or Cup matches, have very little appetite left for purely exhibition games. When one can hear of the total receipts at matches between League clubs amounting to six pounds it is time either to devise some better means of filling out the season or to shorten it by a fortnight at each end. The one objection to this, of course, is that at the present rate of payment for professionals all the year round it is necessary to extract from the public every penny possible. It is pretty well understood that most League clubs of each division sail very closely to the wind, and it is quite easy to understand the statements which reach us that in a good many cases it will be necessary during the coming summer to call upon the bank for an overdraft. It is not an unknown thing for clubs to make up for liabilities they are unable to meet during the summer by extra payment during the winter, and unless we are misinformed it would not be necessary to go far beyond Manchester for proof of this. Clubs, in fact, require to have a more than average season to finish up with anything like a satisfactory balance-sheet. They are in the position of having to pay the really exorbitant salaries now demanded by the footballer with any claim to fame or notoriety or of sinking to a lower level than they have hitherto occupied, and as sinking practically means extinction there is a continuous effort to make ends meet. It is not uncommon to hear wonder expressed as to where the money goes, but one requires to have had some experience of a professional club to understand that. The simple explanation of the situation is that players are overpaid. Then one is confronted with the inevitable economic theory that the value of an article is what it will bring, and on this point the professional footballer has not unnatually a good deal to say.

One can harly blame a man who depends, for some years of his life at least, upon football for a living, for endeavouring to get as much as he can for his labours and the club which is prospering and which can afford to pay high prices for the best talent available cannot be blamed for trying to secure it. There was hope among clubs a year ago that, in addition to limiting bonus fees and increasing the restrictions in regard to transfers, the League would be able to fix limit wages, but within the eight months which have now expired new conditions have arisen. Professionalism in the South has grown so popular that there is a largely increased demand for first-class players. Tottenham, Hotspur, Southampton St. Mary's and Woolwich Arsenal are able to command "gates" which have made Northern managers quite envious, and the natural consequence has followed that high prices are being offered for the pick of Northern and Midland players. Meredith and M'Naught, for instance, are understood to have had very tempting offers, and overtures have also been made to members of other Lancashire clubs. The Southern clubs are fortunately in the position of not having to pay the heavy bonuses demanded by clubs under the control of the League, and it is therefore easy to understand their ability to pay the good prices they are offering. The immediate result of this wave of success in the South is to create a very uncomfortable time of it for the manager in the North. The player who is not able to demand five pounds a week, winter and summer, would be justified, as things are going in regarding himself as being a very indifferent player.

The settlement of this difficulty, however, is one of the problems of the future. A difficulty that demands more immediate attention is that of the test games. It is impossible to ignore the fact in reflecting upon the seasons's experience, that these have proved an utter farce, and that a change of some kind is absolutely necessary if the League contests are in future to be regarded with any seriousness. Up to a certain point, of course, the League games are desperately earnest affairs. The struggles for the leadership in each division, in fact, were as keen and interesting as one could desire. It was when the period of the test games approached that the worst side of professionalism came in. Fortunately for the interests of the game the tactics pursued have not escaped the attention of the authorities. Up to within a week or so ago all the blame was put upon the shoulders of two or three of the first division clubs, which were accused of resorting to utterly unsportmanlike practices to protect each other's interest. The transfer of players, the placing of weak teams in the field, and the obvious disinclination of players to win reduced the closing games of the season to a complete farce. Two or three of the clubs are under orders to provide explanations, and the Council of the Football Association has made it clear that the free-and-easy method which has so far been in vogue of temporarily loaning celebrated players to clubs in difficulties will be stopped, and restrictions, it is understood, will also be introduced by the League in the matter of placing weak teams in the field.

The match for the amateur tennis championship took place on Saturday at the Queen's Club between Mr. J. B. Gribble, the holder, and Sir E. Grey, M.P., and was won by Sir E. Grey by three sets to one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE are now 63 plague villages on the list in the Jullundur district. In ten of these the disease is of no great moment: the remaining 53 villages still need a good deal of looking after. The disease in this district appears to be of a much more virulent type than in the Hoshiarpur district. In the country side round Banga it has been especially persistent and tenacious in character.

A CURIOUS case has come before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore, who has adjourned it till the 26th instant. The story is that some stray female dogs which had been killed by dog-killers in one of the Municipal Divisions were on their way in an official conveyance to a rubbish depot, when some dog-killers of another Division purchased the carcases for a small sum from the cart-driver and were about to take them to the police station to claim their reward of annas 4 per corpse as the slayers of the animals. Unluckily for them, they happened to be arrested by the police on suspicion.

GOVERNMENT Paper rose to Rs. 93-8 in the Calcutta market on Thursday. Telegraphic transfers (Secretary of State) were disposed of at 1s. 4 3-32d., but demand bills fell to 1s. 4 1-16d.

No. 8 (British) Mountain Battery, now in General Hart's Brigade at Rawalpindi, will move early next month to Jutogh, which at present has no battery stationed there.

THE annual Railway Conference at Simla will be held as usual about September. It will be the last over which Lord Elgin will preside.

IT is reported that the "mad" Mullah recently tried to raise a fresh disturbance in Upper Swat, but the Nawab of Dir took measures which prevented his getting any tribal support. The Nekpi Khel have now refused him further asylum.

A NEW village, named Chokran, in the Nawashahr tahsil in the Jullundur district, is reported to be plague-infected. This is the first new village attacked since the 28th of April.

THE Maharaja of Mysore's offer to organise an Imperial Service transport train has been recently accepted with the thanks of the Government. Its formation will be commenced in a few weeks.

THE Mir Ali Khel military post, from which the fray with the Waziri raiders was reported yeeterday, is situated near the junction of the Siritoi nullah with the Zhob river: above this junction a considerable length of nearly level ground intervenes between the hills and the river. At the end of this "kach," and visible for some distance up the river, is the Mir Ali Khel military post, built on a long flat spur with a slight eminence at the end round which the river flows. From this outpost two or three miles of the valley of the Zhob are visible.

MAJOR G. E. PRESTON, D.S.O., on expiry of his tenure of command of the 33rd Madras Infantry on the 25th February, 1898, was permitted to reside out of India. He is at present only forty-two years of age and has less than twenty-four years' service, so that unless he is provided with further employment, he will have to remain unemployed until the year 1912, when he will become entitled to retire on £750 a year. There are at present several commandants of Madras regiments of comparatively short service who will have to vacate their appointments within the next few years, and we understand that the Government of India is in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India regarding the desirability of modifying the existing regulations for the tenure of regimental commands in the Madras Command as a temporary measure, to meet this difficulty.

THE situation with regard to Colombo's coal-supply, says the "Ceylon Standerd," does not improve. Accoding to local information, there is still a distinct scarcity, and empty coal-sheds afford unpleasant indications of the existing shortness of supplies. The local coal agencies are "holding on," and prices are still rising. It is, we understand, expected that coal may be brought to Colombo from Calcutta and elsewhere in a general effort to make up the serious deficiency caused by the strike of the South Wales colliers. How extensive this strike is, and how far-reaching its effect may prove, are matters not generally understood. We learn from authoritative sources that, directly and indirectly, 200,000 men are now reduced by the strike to entire or partial indleness, and that the loss to them in wages alone amounts to hundreds of thousands of pounds a week. The price for steam coal, according to a correspendent, has already risen, when his letter was despatched, three shillings a ton. "There is as yet," says our authority, "no prospect of any settlement, the masters declaring that the rise of ten per cent. demanded would absorb the whole profit on existing contracts, and that they can make no arrangement until the men elect representatives with plenary powers." It is thought that if existing contracts were respected, masters would agree to a rise equal to one shilling a ton trusting to an increased price to recoup them. So far as we can gather, the coal-sheds in Colombo Harbour are likely to remain exceedingly short for a considerable time,—and prices are likely to continue rising. This, it need hardly be said, will be exceedingly hard for our shipping interests; and it will be good news from the public and general point of view, to hear that from one source or another Colombo's coal-stock has once again been brought up to its normal condition.

THE scheme for strengthening the Commissariat Transport Department by nearly fifty officers is one that will fully commend itself even to the Indian taxpayer, for it will prove a measure of economy in the long run. With a mobilisation scheme based on the supposition that an army of between 70,000 and 80,000 can be put in the field on an emergency, it is essential that the Department which deals with supplies and carriage of war material should be equal to the work thrown upon it. But every expedition has shown that it is undermanned and that regimental officers have to be freely used, more particularly as regards the supervision and control of the transport. The Government have wisely decided to increase the number of animals kept up during the time of peace, and thus to avoid the wasteful expenditure incurred when an army takes the field at short notice. To do this without, at the same time strengthening the establishment which is responsible for the proper management of Commissariat Transport work on a campaign, would be absurd. There is a limit to the number of officers who can be safely taken from regiments for transport duty during operations extending over many months, and that limit was certainly passed last winter. The native battalions which are not at the front, suffer by the absence of their officers, and the system is one which stands condemned. There must, of course, always be a number of regimental officers, both from the British and Indian Services, employed on transport duty in every ezpedition, and the cavalry and artillery can furnish a goodly quota, as these branches of the Army have usually but little share in operations in the hills; but one must look further afield than the frontier. In a big campaign involving a possible advance on two lines into Afghanistán our cavalry regiments and field batteries would have to be fully utilised; the transport trains would be enormous, and there would unquestionably be a dearth of experienced officers to control them.

A CORRESPONDENT to the Lahore paper makes what seems to be a well-founded complaint against the management of the railway mail service north of Lahore, especially in connection with the English dak. In the present week, the mail was delivered at Lahore on Monday morning, the train arriving at about 8 a.m., or earlier. The Rawalpindi letters then rested till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they left for Rawalpindi, at which place they arrived about 2 a.m. and again rested till 7n o'clock. So Rawalpindi people got their English letters just twenty-four hours after those in Lahore had received theirs. But, says our correspondent, "those unfortunates whose adverse fate had taken them to that premier one horse place, Murree, had to wait still longer. The dak from Rawal Pindi is made up in the evening and despatched in the early morning, at about 2-30 a.m., when the mail from Lahore arrives. So our letters, addressed to Rawalpindi, not only waited at Lahore from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, but again at Rawalpindi from 2 a.m. on Tuesday till 2 a.m. on Wednesday, arriving at Murree some time early on Wednesday, and being delivered about 11 a.m.; for things are done in Murree in a very leisurely, not to say exasperatingly slow, fashion. Of course, such a state of things would never be tolerated for an instant in Simla; but anything seems good enough for this benighted spot."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	0
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	3	2	
	Umarkhady	0	0	20
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	13
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	7
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	3	29
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	1	3	
	Sewree	0	0	8
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	4	
	Worlee	0	0	12
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	14	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	St George's		1	
	Arthur Road		2	10
	J J Hospital		2	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	20	21	99
Total same date last year		14	8	86

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	6	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	2	23
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	1	2	
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	19
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	29
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	4	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	0	
	Sewree	0	1	5
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	4
	Worlee	2	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	11	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Arthur Road		1	4
	Maratha		0	
	Total	31	10	94
Total plazue deaths to date		29,958	25,920	
Total same date last year		19	12	86

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

Major G. M. Saunders, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, on completion of duty as Camp Commandant, Plague Camp, Bombay, has proceeded to Poona to rejoin his regiment.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER AT THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wingate, C.I.E., Plague Commissioner, visited the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital on the 19th instant, and was received by the president, treasurer, and honorary secretary and other members of the community. He inspected the hospital, contact ward, segregation camp, and the observation ward, where he made minute inquiries about the patients and their relatives. Mr. Wingate addressed those present pointing out the necessity of moving out to camps on the outbreak of plague. He remarked that the Bene-Israel community have shown a commendable spirit of self-help in getting up a hospital of their own. He expressed satisfaction with the construction of the sheds and the general sanitary surroundings. The honorary secretary, Mr. David Solomon, in a few appropriate words thanked the hon'ble visitor, and referred to the valuable services rendered by him during his long and eventful career in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere in India, and in particular dwelt upon his kind and conciliatory policy in connection with plague measures.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortility at Lower Damaun on the 18th and 19th was, respectively, three and eight, while on the same dates last year it was 6 and 12. There were four deaths from plague at Varkoond on the 19th instant. The first victim to plague at Varkoond was a Mahomedan female, by name Russool, the wife of a Moolla, who was consulted as the medical adviser by the whole of Varkoond, and her medicines, it is reported, cured more than a hundred plague cases during the epidemic of 1897 at Lower Damaun. The plague work of the city is now divided between Dr. Antone Fernandes and the acting Head Officer, Dr. Cunha.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 20th instant was two, while on the same date last year it was eight. There was also one death from plague at Varkoond.—The acting Health Officer, who was directed to take charge of plague cases at Kharswadiy, Kharavad, and Varkoond, having pleaded ill-health, his Excellency the Governor has sent orders to Dr. John Moniz to take charge of these three villages. Since the outbreak of the plague in Upper Damaun, on the 4th January last, the late Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, and Dr. John Moniz were in charge of plague cases at Upper Damaun, but on the outbreak of plague at Lower Damaun on the 15th March last, Dr. Proenca was transferred to Lower Damaun where he himself caught plague and fell a victim to it within a few days. Since the 15th March Dr. John Moniz was in sole charge of the villages of Upper Damaun, Dholar, Chitia Vad., Zopdi, and Phitwadi, where he daily carried on house-to-house visitation, had all the roads cleansed, got all houses where plague cases occurred or dead rats appeared disinfected thoroughly with strong carbolised lotion, treated all cases of plague by giving them medicines at the cost of Government, who also provided clean rice to such persons as required charitable aid, and also money to the poor. The exertion, of Dr. Moniz were eventually crowned with success as the plague at Upper Damaun subsided within three months from the date of the outbreak, and Upper Damaun and the adjacent villages are entirely free from plague, which fact has enabled the Governor to transfer his services to Lower Damaun.

THE KARACHI EPIDEMIC.

The Karachi authorities are now in good hope that the top figures of the plague have been reached; but there are one or two quarters of the town still practically unravaged, and those who ought to know think the pest is bound to pass through them. Meanwhile—whether or not it be that the Sind officer is in closer touch with the people and that they have more confidence in the Sirkar—there seems to be no doubt that the behaviour of the Kararachi population contrasts very favourably with that of Bombay and Calcutta: and that in spite of the inevitable mischief-maker. Thousands have camped out of their own free-will on the dry plains outside the town, and the busiest quarters of native Karachi are now like a city of the dead. A great impetus was given to inoculation by his Highness Aga Khan, the spiritual head of the Khojas, an influential sect in Karachi, telegraphing from England that they should all be vaccinated, and the only doubt is whether enough serum will be available for all who want to protect themselves. Both a French and a Russian savant are at present at Karachi working and experimenting in the hospitals. So far the Plague Committee have managed to keep Keamari, the Piraeus of Karachi, free, which is particularly satisfactory as the port is on the verge of the greatest export of wheat and seeds known in the history of Sind.

The plague returns for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, writes the *Sind Times*, give 68, 49, and 62 cases, and 61, 57, and 45 deaths, respectively, while to-day's returns record 54 cases and 44 deaths, bringing the total number of cases and deaths from the commencement of the recrudescence to 2,073 and 1,623. The Lyari quarter returns the largest number of cases and deaths during the past three days, no less than 32 cases and 33 deaths being reported on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Cases also occur daily in the Trans-Lyari Camps where people from the town are residing, the returns for the three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, showing 52 cases and 52 deaths in these encampments. Now that the four principal quarters of the town, Old Town, Muchi Meani, Market, and Napier, have been compulsorily vacated by order of the Plague Committee, and it is proposed to have one or two other quarters also evacuated, the disease should soon be got under control. Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, went through the Old Town, yesterday morning, to see for himself how far that quarter has been evacuated. The Bombay Government have sanctioned an advance of one lakh of rupees to the Karachi Municipality to meet plague expenditure. Although it has been tom-tommed that people moving out into temporary encampments outside the town can deposit their valuables for safe custody in the police strong-room in the Town Inspector's office, it appears many people do not take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, probably because they seem to think that if they die, their property will pass on to Government and will not be given to the rightful owners and heirs, and instances are not wanting to show that although in some cases people have left their houses in the town and have gone to reside in the Trans-Lyari or in the gardens, they have left watchmen to sleep in their houses and guard their property. From the 11th ultimo up to yesterday (16th May) there have been in all 103 cases and 65 deaths in the Malir Detention Camp, almost every case being imported from here. The returns for the 15th and 16th instant show 3 cases and 3 deaths, and 2 cases and 2 deaths, respectively.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Friday, the 20th instant, a buttaki was beaten, by order of the Bandora Municipality, in the heart of Colwad. It was to the effect that the residents of Colwad (only) should vacate their premises within two days, in default of which a fine of Rs. 50 will be imposed. The plague is present in almost every part of Bandora. Then why should restrictions be strictly confined to the residents of Colwad? The monsoon is approaching very fast, and if the order is rigorously enforced, the residents will have to suffer great hardships. I am told that on Monday, the 23rd instant, there will be special meeting to moot the same subject. I hope some patriotic corporator will take up the cudgel in behalf of the residents of Colwad. Is it fair to segregate the entire residents of Colwad? There are over 1,000 souls in Colwad; why should all of them be subjected to untold hardships? It would be much better to segregate the whole town, as the foe is creating havoc in every part of Bandora. When our houses were untiled by order of the Municipality, water accumulated in them. Recently we had a shower, and the Chimbai and the Bazaar villagers, who have temporarily settled on the Bandora Hill and in the open fields, were great sufferers from it. The general consensus of opinion is much averse to this measure as the monsoon is looming over us.—Yours, &c.

Colwad, May 21. VOX POPULI.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 20th instant:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 17,009 5 1
Mr. Robert Slater, ...	105 0 0
Total.....	Rs. 17,114 5 1

P. C. H. SNOW.
Municipal Commissioner.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

ANOTHER AMBULANCE DISTURBANCE.

A DOCTOR ASSAULTED.

THE quiet which has reigned in the city during the past two or three days was again disturbed on Thursday, when a mob attacked Dr. Bose, who was conveying a patient to the Isolation Hospital, and handed him rather severely. The crowd also threatened to break up the ambulance. Dr. Bose, it appears, did not apply for police protection, and the mob took advantage of his being unattended and attacked him. The particulars of the case are briefly these: A native who was suffering from suspected plague was, at the instance of the Health Officer, ordered to be removed from Mott's Lane to the isolation Hospital, and Dr. S. N. Bose was deputed to go in charge of the patient. When the ambulance cart had got a little beyond Wellington Square, a Bengali came up and refused to allow the coolies to proceed any further. Dr. Bose remonstrated with him, with the result that the man assaulted him with his fists. This brought a big crowd on the scene, and the policeman on beat who came up to the assistance of the doctor. Dr. Bose with great pluck held on to the neck of his assailant till the police relieved him of his burden. The man was then marched off under a police escort to the Taltollah Thana, and the crowd dispersed. The procession again re-formed, headed by Dr. Bose, and moved on its way to the hospital. On its reaching the Moul Ali Durga, near Entally, a second and more determined attack was made on the doctor, and another attempt was made to smash up the ambulance. Two natives suddenly approaching the cart stopped it, and while they were talking with the doctor, a mob collected. The two men then incited the crowd to break up the ambulance and thrash the doctor. Dr. Bose was fortunately upon and rather roughly handled. In the thick of the disturbance Dr. Bose saw a tram car coming from the Sealdah side, and he jumped on to the car. He was as quickly removed from it, pit, kicked, and an umbrella broken over his back. The police arrived on the scene and arrested the two men who had incited the crowd to damage the ambulance. The procession once more wended its way to the Isolation Hospital, and peace was restored. The Doctor was able in spite of the assaults to accompany the ambulance to its destination. The three men arrested will be put up before the Magistrate.

THE EXCITEMENT AT ENTALLY.

There was considerable unrest in the vicinity of Moul Ali Doorga yesterday evening, and the police had to keep a vigilant watch on the badmash element. Groups of the badmashes knotted several points of Circular Road, discussing the event of the afternoon, but the crowds in no way assumed a defiant attitude.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor was able to drive out yesterday morning, since his recent indisposition, and inspect the Segregation Camp at Marcus Square, and some of the principal centres of the city. Sir John Woodburn was accompanied by Mr. A. H. Gayer, Private Secretary, and Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police. A large party of coolies were at work at the camp, Mr. Johnstone, the Assistant Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, who is superintending the erection of the building, being able yesterday to muster over a hundred men. His Honor was shown round the whole of the camp and all details explained to him by the Engineer. It was originally intended that the building should be a gole-puta erection, but, as it was feared that the badmash element might set fire to it, Sir John Woodburn very wisely countermanded this order, and ordered that it should be constructed of corrugated iron. The camp will provide accommodation for the families for those under observation, the sheds supplying room for ten men and ten women at a time. Besides this a hospital shed will be erected to accommodate twenty males and ten females, and quarters will be provided for the hospital assistants, the lady nurses, and compounders. The necessary out-houses will also be built. The camp is expected to be ready by the end of next week. A plentiful supply of filtered water will also be supplied, and to enable this to be carried out, hydrants are now being placed in position. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased at all he saw, and congratulated Mr. Johnstone in being so lucky in securing such a large number of coolies at the present time, when labour was so scarce. From here the party drove through Chitpur Road into Harrison Road and Dhurrumtolla Street, where everything was quiet. Crowds of people turned out, specially in Chitpur and Harrison Roads, all bent on one common object—curiosity to see what the "Chota Lat Sahib" was going to do. The inspection lasted over an hour and a half.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE.

The native who was removed to the Isolation Hospital from Mott's Lane on Wednesday afternoon under circumstances already reported, is said by Dr. Clemow to be suffering from plague. Two fresh cases were reported to the Health Department as having occurred on Wednesday evening at Robert's Street and at Kapaltolla.

INOCULATION IN THE CITY.

The people seem to take to the inoculation operation very freely now judging by the large number who apply to the Health Office daily for volunteers. Yesterday morning Dr. Cook proceeded to the houses of Mr. S. Bonnerjee and Mr. Pana Lal Dey, attorneys of the High Court, Calcutta, and inoculated about 30 members of their families, with some others. At the Health Officer's, on Wednesday evening, the same officer operated on 18 people, including several European s and Mohamedans. Dr. Ayatulla, who is attached to plague duty locally, was inoculated, as was also Hakim Abdul Wahib of Kassimmutty Mr. Lane.—"Englishman."

THE SPIRIT WRESTLERS OF THE CAUCASUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact of your having, a few months ago, published in your paper a favourable review of a little book of mine, describing the persecution of the Doukhobortsi (or Spirit Wrestlers) of the Caucasus, encourages me to hope that you will not refuse to insert in your columns this letter. By so doing, you would lend a helping hand to a whole population now suffering martyrdom for their conscience' sake. The following telegram from the Doukhobortsi reached me a few days ago: "Permission has been given for our emigration at our own expense. We ask for help and guidance. Answer immediatly." This has been confirmed by a letter received from them to-day requesting me to communicate the news to their friends in various countries. This permission is precisely what the Doukhobortsi themselves and their friends have for some time been endeavouring to obtain. Their position, therefore, is now such as to enable those who sympathise with them to at last save them from further cruel suffering. Being persecuted by a Government which had uncontrolled power over them, no permanent help could hitherto be rendered them from outside. It has only been possible to mitigate their sufferings to a certain extent by sending them monetary help, which has been afforded with generosity by those who have at heart the sufferings of these Christian martyrs, and specially by the Society of Friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Upwards of £2,000 has been forwarded during the last three years, saving many among them from starvation. This relief has, however, of course fallen far short of the necessities of a whole population suffering from want of every kind. With the last remittance messages of sympathy and encouragement were sent to them from friends in different countries. The reading of these, as well as the relief they received, affected them deeply, and in expressing their gratitude to the messenger they added that opportune and welcome as was the material help, yet the expression of spiritual sympathy from their far-off friends was still dearer to them. The last two instalments for their relief were sent by the hands of sympathisers, but the help thus rendered was so adverse to the plans of the Russian authorities, that in each case the persons who carveyed the money were banished from the Caucasus: one of them an Englishman, being summarily expelled from Russia altogether.

This fact, in connection with information which reaches us of the prolongation of the cruelties inflicted on the Doukhobortsi, shows that the Russian Government, far from relenting, hopes in the end by such continued persecution to compel those who are left to renounce their faith. Out of 4,000 ruined and exiled from their homes, about 1,000 have died from privation; and there is not the slightest doubt that the survivors are eventually destined to the same lingering death, unless those who realize the full import of this Christian movement, and sympathise with the sufferers, rescue them speedily. The first necessary step has been accomplished, and the time has now come to follow it up effectively in a way for which no opening has been hitherto offered. The permssion for the Doukhobortsi to emigrate having at last been granted, their fate is no longer solely in the hands of a power from which we cannot save them. It now rests with us, and the number who may be saved from further suffering and from death, must depend upon the earnestness of the effort we make to help these, our brothers, who have shewn so high an example of true Christianity carried out into practice. May God help us clearly to realise the full extent of the responsibility placed upon such a moment. If only the friends of the Doukhobortsi do indeed desire it, they may now be freed from persecution and removed to another land, where they will be restored to such conditions of life as we ourselves are happily permitted to enjoy. Practically, the first thing to be done is at once to raise a fund for their emigration from Russia. Land will have to be procured for them their journey organised, and the necessary means advanced to sustain them during the first period of settling, and until they are able to earn their livelihood. Should the emigration of the whole number in one year prove impossible it might be undertaken by degrees; but the position of those who would have to wait would be ameliorated after the removal of the first party, as the local authorities, seeing that the whole body of people were eventually destined to leave the country, would have no reason to continue the policy of extermination, and would accordingly change it for a more humane one. At the same time it is important that the first party of emigrants be as large as possible, i.e., as much money as possible should be immediately raised. For if a too inconsiderable number of families were removed, the Government would naturally look upon the undertaking as too insignificant to be treated seriously, and would then renew its pressure upon the Doukhobortsi with the object of forcing them to yield to the military service with which their conscience forbids them to comply. In one of the latest letters from them (dated Jan. 10) they say, "We all greet you as dear brethren, and from our hearts wish you welfare from the Lord God. Let us pray that He should send us the Spirit of truth for the strengthing of our ailing condition. Yet a little more exertion and God will deliver us from all temptation. Christ says to the sheep of His Heavenly Father, 'Fear not little flock, for the Lord has graciously desired to abide with you.' Let them persecute us, yet we will try not to remember our wrongs, for Jesus Christ suffered and endured all kinds of infictions for the truth, and to afford the coming generations an example. He even surrendered Himself to death on the cross. By this self-surrender He trampled death under foot, and by His resurrection in the Spirit of truth He shewed that to those who believe in that Spirit the death of the body is of no account."

Would that this same spirit of entire self-surrender which leads these men to sacrifice their lives for the truth of Christ were shared by all of us who are in sympathy with them! Then indeed no time would be lost in bringing their martyrdom to an end, now that it is in our power to do so. The moment has come for us to test the depth of our unity with these our brethren, who have had to stand in the forefronts of the battle for truth. If we are Christians, not in theory only, but in practice, we shall not shrink from taking upon ourselves and our families, if necessary, a share of the burden of hunger and want and sore suffering, which they have so steadfastly endured and are still enduring for our common Master's sake, and shall not delay, even for a day, stretching out to them the utmost help in our power,—now that the privilege of doing so is afforded us by Him who sent us into this world and unto Whom we must each return to give account of the talents with which we have been entrusted for His service.

More details will shortly be published, as well as the reports of a committee for furthering the emigration. In the meantime I will gladly answer enquiries, and thankfully accept any donations towards the emigration fund.

Purleigh, Essex, March 31. V. TCHERTKOFF.

FINANCIAL JOURNALISM AND THE LIBEL LAW.

HESS VS. LABOUCHERE.

IN the Court of Appeal, on April 19th, Lord Justices A. L. Smith, Chitty, and Williams had before them the case of Hess vs. Labouchere, an appeal by the plaintiff from a decision of Mr. Justice Bruce directing the plaintiff, who had taken out a summons for discontinuing the action, to answer certain interrogatories first.

Mr. Carson, Q C, Mr. C. F. Gill, and Mr. Colefax appeared for Mr. Hess; Mr. J. Eldon Bankes for Mr. Labouchere.

Lord Justice Smith said the appeal brought by Mr. Hess must be allowed. The facts of the case were remarkable. Mr. Labouchere had published statements about Mr. Hess, which unless they were true amounted to nothing less than a gross libel on that gentleman. Mr. Hess brought this action; Mr. Labouchere justified. Pleadings were closed on the 15th of February, but prior to that date leave to administer interrogatories to the plaintiff had been obtained by Mr. Labouchere. They referred to certain documents then in the custody of Mr. Labouchere's solicitors, which the other side said had been stolen or illegally and improperly abstracted from the archives of one of the courts in South Africa. For certain reasons Mr. Hess decided not to proceed with this action, but the pleading being closed it became necessary to take out a summons for leave to discontinue. He could see no ground on the evidence that had been given on behalf of Mr. Labouchere why the plaintiff's right to discontinue on payment of the defendant's costs to date should be hung up pending his answering interrogatories, and he thought that the learned Judge who had made the order now appealed from was wrong. It was contended that if Mr. Hess subsequently brought another action against Mr. Labouchere, the documents by that time having possibly got back to Africa, he would be damaged in his defence unless Mr. Hess were now ordered to answer the questions put to him. He did not see that they could take that view of the matter. How these documents came to England at all, how and why they came into Mr. Labouchere's possession, and what was going to become of them, in fact, every kind of information upon which alone they could found an opinion one way or the other, was kept a profound secret. They had merely, therefore, to say that the plaintiff was entitled forthwith to discontinue his action, and the order would be to that effect, the plaintiff to have the costs of this appeal.

The other Lords Justices concurred.

MR. HESS AS DEFENDANT.

Mr. Hess the same day also appeared in the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury as defendant in the case of Aylmer vs. Hess.—The action was brought by Mr. Reginald Aylmer to recover damages for libel.—Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for the plaintiff, said the libel which appeared in the "African Critic" in the two issues, consisted of statements which contained most serious and unf

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 6.

All the cycling world received the news of the abandonment of cycle race promotion by the London County Cycling Club, made a few days ago, with intense surprise, and a feeling of something of a shock. It is true that in 1897 its programme was curtailed, by the troubles between the Club and the National Cyclists' Union, but the officials were particularly sarcastic at any suggestion of disbandment, and announced their 1898 dates as fixtures, immoveable and unchangeable as Median or Persian laws. Now, however, the time has changed, and all the Club will have to live for is the ordinary routine of runs and social functions; and the departed glories of the Cucs races, the Anchor Shield Contests and the Century and Hanaper Competitions have gone from it forever. The races themselves will not, however, be permitted to die, for the Club has sold its good will in them, and what is more important, the valuable trophies themselves to the managers of the Crystal Palaces track, at one time Herne Hill's rival, and now buyer-up of the County Club's no-longer-needed gigantic prizes. It is the fortune of war that Hillier's immensely boomed club has had to knuckle under. Started with a flourish of paraded amateurism, it has had to acknowledge that it does not pay to stand aside from popular views, and all the hard work and all the tall talk in the world—and there have been plenty of both in connection with the Club and this track—will not inevitably ensure success if the lines on which that work is done are not up-to-date, and the talk an echo of general opinion. To be exceptional, need means to pay for the peculiarity.

Another vile specimen of the genus "hog" species, "common, or road variety," has been captured and confined. The animal took the form of a horse dealer and he did his deadly work when drunk. Being a horse dealer his antipathy, when excited, was of course the whole army of those who cycle, both male and female but he selected an unprotected lady, and essayed to run her down in a south London suburb. For this display of animosity the fellow was soon brought to book, and the magistrate took a serious view of the case as to send him to prison for a fortnight, with hard labour, and allowed no alternative of a fine. Other 'road hogs' are rather annoyed about this, and think it a stiff price for the sport of bikebaiting, but the example is one that was badly needed.

A distressing fatality has occurred on Birdlip Hill, on the Cotswolds, near Gloucester, to a cyclist descending that terribly dangerous declivity. It is no common hill, and has its dangers doubly emphasised by the erection of two dangerboards thereon. These had the desired effect of making the deceased rider and his companion dismount and start walking down the slope as they had no brakes on their machines. Had they been content to walk to the bottom all would have been well, but midway on the hill, which is a winding one, the gradient cases off, and the riders presumably imagined that the danger was passed, remounted, and then found that the next corner concealed a steeper, more dangerous end to the hill. There they both fell, one into the hedge, the other on he road, and lay unconscious till a passing carriage picked them up. The one who fell on the road has since died. It is a sad variation of the old tale of brakeless dangers in a strange country.

By a singular coincidence two reports from two widely distant parts of the country tell of suicides, one by hanging, the other by drowning, following immediately after the completion of a ride. In one case insomnia was a real cause, in the other no reason is known, but both have been widely described as "Shocking Finish of a Cycle Ride," or in other similar sensational manner. It is absurdly unfair to drag the cycle into connection with these tragedies. They were subsequent, in point of time, but not in point of logical sequence to the rides, but the working in of the cycle is typical of the sensation mongers. If a spin on a machine won't brighten a man's outlook on life, and dispel the gloom that points to self-destruction, his weariness of existence must be hopeless indeed. It was in spite of their rides that these men died.

Whether or not it is right to cycle on a Sunday is an old time question that used to bring columns of correspondence to the cycling papers, and always resolved itself into a headed controversy. The topic has started with a fresh lease of life lately, owing to the attack on the practice by the Bishop of Oxford when consecrating a church at Maidenhead, on the Thames. The Bishop was particularly bitter, and talked of profanation of the Sabbath and went over the whole of the familiar ground. But it must be confessed his was an extreme partisan view, for one of his complaints was that "Clergymen could not be set to preach to people who go by on bicycles." That is it, in a nutshell. The clergymen regard every one who passes by as a lost item of a possible congregation, a non-contributing disregarder of the plate.

If the attitude of high officials of the Church were not so hostile to cycling, possibly more people would wheel to worship, although it is open to doubt whether the majority of non-Church goers who cycle, would go to church if they did not ride. What is wanted is decent accommodation for machines, and an ignoring of the fact that the man is a cyclist, with no shrugs and meaning of glances that tell of disdain of the fact that he is not dressed in Sunday best, but sports the costume of a road rider. The common attitude, especially of vergers, towards cyclists is that they are sacrilegious in entering church at all. A cycle may be a carriage within the meaning of the Highway Act, but it does not elevate its rider to receive the same attention as those who roll to church in a lordly equipage, although the latter may likely enough be the greater Sabbath breakers.

At Spalding, in the Fenland of South Lincolnshire, a tramp has been sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment for maliciously wounding,—not a cyclist—but his tyre. This is the offence of a most wanton description, and deserves a strong repressive hand. The practice of sowing puncture mixture is a favourite game with mischievous boys, but the police—now that they are often cyclists themselves—are becoming keener detectives of this class of offence.

The classic Surrey meeting was held last Saturday for the first time on a cement track, and, naturally (although bad weather handicapped the performers) all grass times were left far behind in the ten miles race for the Surrey Cup, won by E. J. Callaghan, in 24min, 23 1-5th secs. T. Davies, of Manchester, won the Sydney trophy for the half-mile scratch race, in 1 min. 51 secs, after a crawl in which head work rather than fierce speed was predominant. The greatly-fancied medical student, I. McWm. Bourke, was second in the ten miles event, and outmanoeuvred in the loaf for the half-mile.

A renewal of an old idea has just been witnessed, by the holding of a relay ride from London to Yarmouth and back, for the purposes of demonstrating the value of an organised cycle post, in the event of ordinary means of communication having failed. The double distance between the ends of the journey was 240 miles, and the relays of riders received and passed on the message from Sir John Columb to the Mayor of Yarmouth, and conveyed a suitable reply with such smartness that their speed averaged out nearer eighteen than seventeen miles an hour all the way, though the weather conditions were by no means favourable.

Unpaced road records have had a little attention lately, owing to the sanction of them by the National Cyclists' Union, who, while abolishing road racing, have left the field open for their licensed riders to go for unassisted rides on the road without incurring the penalty of the Union's displeasure and excommunication. A. A. Chase, availing himself of this sanction, essayed an unpaced fifty, this week, on the North Road, and covered the official route in 2 hrs. 7 mins. 8 secs., thereby establishing the first authenticated record of its kind.

Twenty-three miles an hour without pacers, on a single, is marvellous going. His mount was shot with Dunlop tyres.

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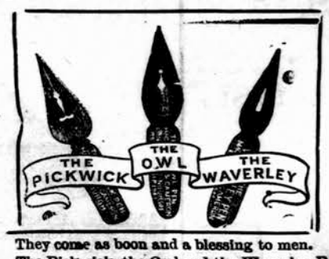

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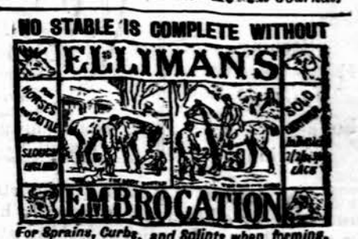

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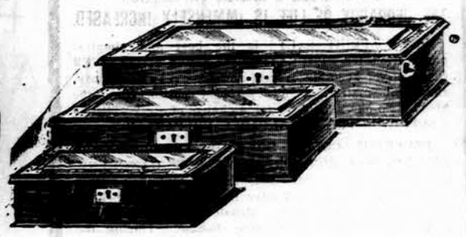

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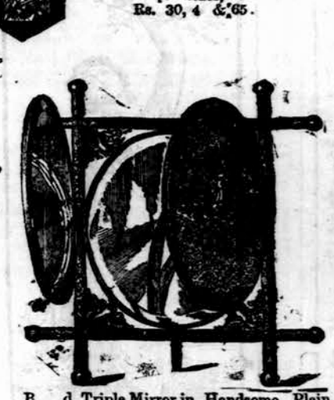

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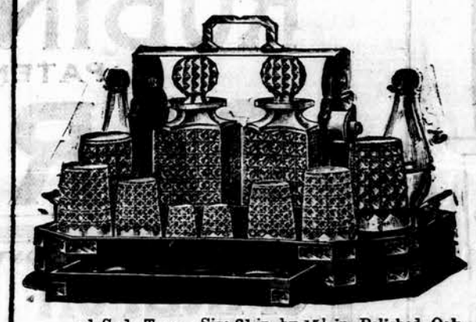

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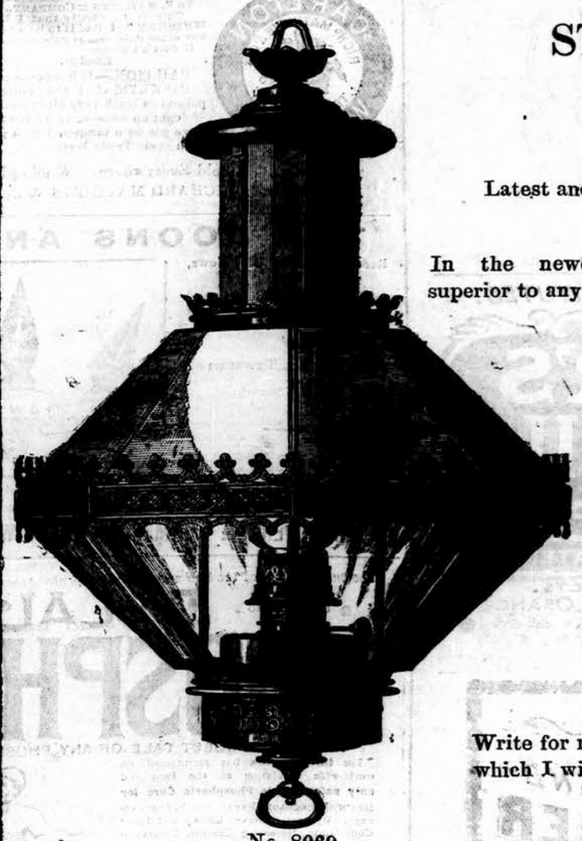

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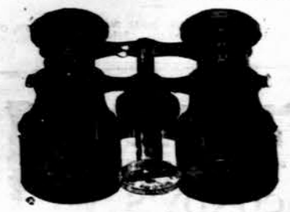

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